

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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## GOVERNMENT CENSUS OF LIVESTOCK.

The anxiously-awaited livestock census figures issued by the Federal Department of Agriculture in January of each year, purporting to show the number of cattle, hogs and sheep in the country at the beginning of the year, were made public in Washington on Wednesday of this week. The Department of Agriculture estimates livestock supplies on January 1, 1913, compared to previous years, as follows:

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Beef cattle.	36,030,000	37,260,000	39,679,000
Milch cows.	20,497,000	20,699,000	20,823,000
Hogs .....	61,178,000	65,410,000	65,620,000
Sheep .....	51,482,000	52,362,000	53,633,000

This shows a decrease in beef cattle supplies of 1,230,000 head compared to a year ago, and 3,649,000 head compared to two years ago. Even the dairy cattle population, supposed to be increasing, shows a decrease. Hog supplies are over 4,000,000 head less than a year ago, and sheep supplies are also a million head less.

The hope is expressed that plentiful and cheap feed supplies now on hand will result in a tendency to increase breeding and feeding operations. This can show reasonably quick results in an increase of hog population, but it will take much longer to materially add to the beef supplies in the country.

## PACKERS DENY A COMBINATION.

Attorneys for the Hammond Packing Company and the St. Louis Dressed Beef & Provision Company this week filed in the Missouri Supreme Court exceptions to the report of Daniel Dillon, special commissioner, that the companies are in a combination to control the prices of fresh meats in this State. Thirty exceptions were filed, all denying that facts warranted the conclusions of Commissioner Dillon. The Supreme Court set the case for hearing April 30. Commissioner Dillon took testimony in the ouster suit filed against the packers.

## FIRE CAUSES MEAT SHORTAGE.

It is reported that because of the destruction by fire of the principal packing plant of P. Burns & Company at Calgary, Alberta, last week, there is danger of a meat shortage in Western Canada. The packers figure that half a million dollars' worth of beef in storage was burned, as well as large quantities of pork and of Australian mutton, which latter cannot be replaced for some time. It is said that the result of the fire has been a sharp rise in beef.

## REFUTES ATTACK ON COTTONSEED FEEDS Livestock Authority Shows Feeding Value of Meal and Hulls

A sensational writer who poses as an expert on food questions has recently published a book of the "jungle" type, designed to frighten the food consumer into the belief that all prepared foods are poisoned by the manufacturer, and that even our natural food products are not safe to eat.

The author pretends to be a food expert, but the extent of his expert knowledge is perhaps best illustrated by a reference he makes to the danger of drinking milk from cows which are fed on "the refuse from cottonseed oil mills." His inference is that cottonseed products are dangerous as a dairy feed and make the milk unhealthful.

The trade knows how ridiculous such a statement is, but the consumer does not. Such a slander on an honest food industry should not go unrefuted. The National Provisioner referred the statement in question to a man who is perhaps the leading authority on livestock feeding, and particularly dairy feeding, in the United States. This man is Dr. Andrew M. Soule, president of the Georgia State College of Agriculture.

Dr. Soule's reply is printed herewith. He condenses into a few sentences the facts concerning cottonseed feeds for livestock, and their effect on dairy production, and he treats briefly and effectively such misstatements as that referred to. He says:

Athens, Ga., January 26, 1913.

Editor The National Provisioner:

The only products derived from cottonseed which are fed to cows in so far as I know are cottonseed meal and hulls. When the oil is extracted from the cooked and crushed seed the meal is left in the form of a cake, as you no doubt know, and it is often shipped abroad in this condition, being broken up by the man who handles it or the purchaser and fed in that form to beef and dairy cattle and other classes of livestock kept on the farm.

The writer has had an experience of 18 years in feeding cottonseed meal to dairy cows. This work was carried on in the States of Missouri, Texas, Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia. In all these States an excellent quality of milk was produced and the cows fed chiefly on cottonseed meal as a concentrate, and they remained in splendid health and in a thriving condition.

A high grade of cottonseed meal is considered one of the most desirable concen-

trates to combine with other grains for use in the ration of dairy cows or for the fattening of beef animals. As you doubtless know, thousands upon thousands of tons of this material go from the South every year to Denmark, England and Germany, where it is fed largely to dairy cattle. As you know, Denmark is considered as leading all countries in the world in the production of high-grade dairy products of a strictly sanitary character.

It is utterly absurd and ridiculous to state that milk from cows fed on pure, wholesome cottonseed meal is not equal in nutritive quality, purity and wholesomeness to that obtained from cows fed in any other way. It is true that bad cottonseed meal might produce sickness and even death in cows. So will moldy corn. Any foodstuff can be fed to excess or can be fed under unsanitary conditions, but the man who feeds high-grade cottonseed meal either alone or in combination with other concentrates with that degree of intelligence and skill necessary to produce milk at a reasonable cost will provide his consumers with as wholesome a product as can be obtained from any other class or combination of foodstuffs, provided, of course, that the milk be drawn, handled and shipped under strictly sanitary conditions.

At the present time, there seem to be a great many people inclined to express views and offer advice and suggestions to the masses without first informing themselves in regard to the basic facts underlying their statements. The by-products of cottonseed have been a boon to the livestock industries not only of the United States but of the whole world as well.

If America is starving on account of consuming the foodstuffs derived from these materials our people will certainly be face to face with a calamity when it is no longer possible to utilize cottonseed by-products for the nutrition of our livestock.

Very respectfully,  
ANDREW M. SOULE,  
President.

Is there something you want to know badly that you remember reading in The National Provisioner, but you can't recall the date? Get a binder and keep your copies of the paper, and then you'll have it handy, and won't have to waste time writing for it. Our new binder costs but \$1. Ask us about it.

## MUNICIPAL RENDERING PLANTS IN GERMANY

### What Is Being Done Abroad in Utilization of Waste

By Consul-General Robert P. Skinner, Hamburg, Germany.

Questions submitted to me by an inquirer on the Pacific Coast involve a discussion of municipal rendering plants, fish guano and herring products, subjects which, although apparently far apart, actually are closely related, and they can be considered most advantageously by beginning with the larger problem of the utilization of municipal waste, which heretofore included fish offal and stale fish.

Until about 1883 the disposition in Hamburg of dead animals, stale fish and the like had given no satisfactory results, and the problem upon being studied in the characteristic German fashion was solved by the erection of a rendering plant which, with the exception of eight years, has yielded a profit to the city. This profit nowadays is about \$8,000 annually, but occasionally much higher. In 1909 the total receipts were \$26,392 and net income \$7,050; 1910, total receipts \$29,445 and net income \$6,220; 1911, total receipts \$34,872 and net income \$14,331. These figures, it should be noted, do not include interest and amortization.

For hundreds of years it was the ordinary municipal practice to bury the carcasses of animals, reserving only the hides for commercial use, but toward the close of the last century a beginning was made in the use of the bodies also, by boiling them in open vessels and thus securing a certain amount of grease useful for industrial purposes. A little later closed vessels replaced the open boilers, these closed digestors, as they are called, having the great advantage of killing all microbes in the raw material by the use of steam at a temperature of 120 to 140 deg. Cent. (248 to 284 deg. Fahr.). Only the larger bones could offer enough resistance to the steam, when thus boiled, to be of utility afterwards, and the residue after the grease had been drawn off was buried, as in former times, until quite recently, when it was found to be useful for fertilizing purposes.

In 1893 radical changes were introduced in Hamburg by the adoption of the Podewils system, which contemplated the utilization of dead bodies and abattoir waste. This apparatus made it possible to extract not only grease but also glue, and to prepare the flesh meal and bones in such manner that they became marketable products. A second apparatus was erected in 1894 and a third one in 1896, and many other changes have been made more recently.

#### The Podewils System at Hamburg.

In the building where animals are destroyed and the bodies cut into pieces as far as necessary, a slightly inclined asphalt floor causes the blood and waste water to drain into tanks connected with the evaporating machinery. In the machinery room there are now five Podewils machines, three high-pressure boilers and a third type of apparatus in which condensed steam is collected. The resulting meal is conveyed automatically to the grinding room. The steam from the drying plant is condensed and conducted into the public sewers.

The Podewils apparatus is filled by hand, and the vessel when closed is not opened until the process has been completed. Grease and animal meal are obtained automatically by the application of steam at a temperature of 130 deg. Cent. (266 deg. Fahr.). The apparatus consists principally of a horizontal cylinder inside of which is a movable roller that crushes the material as it dries after the fat has been extracted. The machinery employed at Hamburg is equipped to digest 3 tons of raw material, but the load is gener-

ally limited to 2 tons. The boiling process requires 4 to 5 hours and the drying process 6 hours. It is possible in this plant to steam the glue with the solid bone residue, but the glue may be extracted if desired. This separation, however, would reduce the value of the meat meal both in quantity and in quality.

In the Hamburg plant, in addition to the reduction of dead animals, condemned meat brought from the abattoirs in water-tight tank wagons is also manipulated. The hides and skins of all classes of animals are removed, and in the case of horses the shoes, tails and manes also are saved. The grease from the municipal plant is employed mainly in the manufacture of soap.

#### Yields of the Hamburg Rendering Plant.

The following tables set forth in some detail the operations of the plant during the last few years (in metric tons of 2,204.6 pounds):

Years.	Quantity. Tons.	Yield in fat. Tons.	Yield in meal. Tons.
Dead animals and condemned meat:			
1905.....	954.4	60.1	113.3
1906.....	1,107.2	76.2	249.8
1907.....	1,265.6	94.2	262.1
1908.....	1,267.1	112.1	287.1
1909.....	1,615.1	109.3	423.4
1910.....	1,592.8	121.6	389.9
1911.....	1,501.8	140.3	379.1
Condemned fish and fish waste:			
1904.....	12.37	....	2.84
1905.....	1.01	....	.19
1906.....	1.04	....	.24

Waste blood:			
1905.....	84.0	....	14.6
1906.....	79.7	....	12.6
1907.....	121.9	....	23.7
1908.....	113.2	....	21.6
1909.....	110.2	....	21.4
1910.....	104.9	....	18.8
1911.....	130.1	....	22.1

Since 1906 the local plant has received no condemned fish or fish waste, all of which is now manipulated in commercial establishments.

The various products recovered in the last two years appear in the annexed schedule:

Products recovered:	1910.	1911.
Fat, tons.....	121.60	140.30
Hides:		
Horse, pieces.....	242	240
Beef, pieces.....	26	38
Hog, pieces.....	383	463
Dog, cat, sheep, goat and colt, pieces.....	5,300	5,682
Hair, tons.....	0.08	0.07
Hoofs, tons.....	1.47	1.55
Horseshoes, tons.....	.54	.60
Animal and blood meal.....	408.70	401.20

The chemical composition of the animal and blood meal is shown, upon analysis, to be:

Constituents.	Animal meal.		Blood meal.	
	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.
Nitrogen.....	8.31	8.05	9.24	12.02
Raw protein.....	50.06	50.32	57.75	57.11
Phosphoric acid.....	5.51	4.74	.84	.82
Water.....	8.52	8.26	13.96	14.68
Fat.....	21.49	24.22	6.27	2.64

It was not until 1893 that meat and fish guano began to come into use in Hamburg. In the beginning the product was put on the market as a fertilizer and found ready sale in this vicinity. Then the lower prices of fertilizers in general affected the market, and an investigation of the possibility of using municipal waste-meal meal for feeding purposes was made in view of the commercial

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## THE MOTOR TRUCK FOR SHORT HAUL FREIGHT

### Suggested Solution for This Winter's Predicted Traffic Troubles

By R. W. Hutchinson, Jr., International Motor Co.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—The meat industry has been among the first of the distributing trades to put the motor truck into practical use for this short-haul freight traffic. Packers have found it immensely valuable in taking care of their suburban trade, and their quick delivery zones have been greatly widened. Mr. Hutchinson, who sells Saurer and Mack trucks, has made a study of this question, and his analysis of the situation is worthy of attention.]

The 1912 crop reports show throughout the country the largest harvest yield in perhaps ten years. The problem which railway officials now have to solve is to get the crops moved with their present inadequate rolling stock. It is a problem that is bewildering the best brains of the railway interests today. No less an authority than Mr. B. F. Yoakum, of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, says that the number of freight cars per 1,000 miles of track shows an increase of but 7,092 to 8,900 cars in a ten-year period. Prosperity in other fields of endeavor demands at least seven-eighths of this number of freight cars per 1,000 miles of trackage to move their various commodities.

When one reflects that the increase in this year's corn and oat crops alone over those of last year is 142,000,000 bushels greater than the entire wheat crop of the United States for this year; that the total wheat crop, according to the government report, is 690,000,000 bushels, a gain of 69,000,000 bushels over 1911; that the corn crop has in-

creased from 2,531,000 bushels last year to 2,995,000 bushels this year, an increase of 464,000 bushels over 1911; that the oat crop has gone from 925,000,000 bushels in 1911 to 1,290,000,000 bushels in 1912; that the hay crop shows an increase of 17,000,000 tons, or a total of 72,000,000 tons, he cannot fail to grasp the significance of this tremendous volume of freight on an already over-taxed and inadequate rolling stock.

The handwriting can be plainly seen on the wall that shippers this winter and spring are going to suffer more from delayed deliveries than perhaps any time in history. Complaints will be long and loud, but it is obvious that they will have but little force, because the poor railroads have been so hampered and persecuted and the big stick of adverse legislation held over them like the sword of Damocles, that they have been afraid to expand and provide themselves with adequate freight cars to handle this tremendous volume of prosperity.

#### Believes There Is But One Solution.

There is but one solution left to the business interests of the country who must deliver manufactured products or raw commodities in suburban territory, and that is to do their own delivering, and not depend upon

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## REVIEW OF THE BRITISH MEAT IMPORT TRADE

### Meat Supply and Market Conditions Throughout the World

By W. Weddel & Co., Ltd., London.

During the quarter of a century which has elapsed since the first "Review of the Frozen Meat Trade" was written, it has rarely happened that the summary of any year's trading has failed to contain some items of special interest, but the year just ended has been one of the most eventful of the series.

The forecast issued at the end of 1911, to the effect that prices were likely to be maintained during 1912, was more than justified by the result, as last year's average of top quotations for most classes of meat imported into Great Britain constitutes a record. These high prices were secured, not so much as a result of any appreciable slackening in the volume of supplies, but on account of the general soundness of trade, coupled with the increasing popularity of frozen meats in the British markets.

The year was characterized by extensive labor troubles, while the autumn trade was affected somewhat detrimentally by the forced selling of large quantities of home-grown meat, in consequence of an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Ireland. The inherent strength of the consumptive demand, however, based upon the unprecedented commercial prosperity of the country, enabled the market to rise superior to these unfavorable factors; and 1912 established itself in the position of being, on the whole, the most satisfactory year for shippers and importers alike, since the inception of the industry.

Although costs had advanced in the producing countries, the selling values in the British market were sufficiently high to leave a considerable margin of profit. Retailers, however, had a year of lean profits, owing to their inability to raise prices to the public in proportion to the advance in the wholesale markets.

Taking 100 as indicating the average of top quotations for the leading descriptions of frozen meat recorded since 1900, the index figure for 1912 was 106.83, as compared with 97.05 for 1911, 100.32 for 1910, and 87.68 for 1909.

#### Sources of the Meat Import Supply.

The lack of expansiveness in the New Zealand export trade, commented upon twelve months ago, was less manifest in the year just finished, as the total weight of receipts was 8.4 per cent. more than in 1911, but less than in some of the years immediately preceding. Importations from the Commonwealth of Australia again showed a reduction as compared with the previous year, the shrinkage in their case being 6.6 per cent., thus corroborating the view that the exporting capacity of the Commonwealth, under existing conditions, has almost reached the end of its tether. The attraction of other markets in Asia and Africa tended further to reduce the quantity available for shipment to Great Britain. From South America the exports of both mutton and lamb revealed some reduction, but the output of beef again increased considerably, and the total weight of meat shipped to the United Kingdom in 1912 was 4.8 per cent. more than in 1911.

Taking beef, mutton and lamb together,

the supplies of meat obtainable from these three great sources in the Southern Hemisphere bear every appearance of having, for the present, at least, nearly reached their limit; while North America, which so recently as six years ago was this country's principal external source of supply, has lost ground so rapidly that it has now ceased to be a factor in the trade.

The total imports of chilled and frozen beef, mutton and lamb during the past three years were as follows: 1910, 610,970 tons; 1911, 628,233 tons, and 1912, 642,979 tons. The expansion which has taken place has come almost entirely from the Argentine Republic, and has been brought about, not through any increase in the number of freezing establishments, but by additions to the capacity and efficiency of the existing works. The values of these imports were £21,050,172, £20,396,405 and £22,949,872, respectively, in each of the past three years.

During the same period the home supply has been almost stationary, despite forced selling, first in consequence of the 1911 drought, and afterwards in consequence of the foot-and-mouth disease in Ireland. The position of affairs in Ireland had a good deal of influence upon the course of prices for home-fed beef and mutton. The export of Irish cattle to England and Scotland, from August to December, was cut down by 167,882 head, or 43.5 per cent. A certain proportion of dead meat was substituted, but the quanti-

ties shipped were not sufficient to account for the depression which overtook this market in October and November. The fear that the disease might spread, and that British herds might be affected, undoubtedly had the effect of inducing English farmers to force upon the market larger quantities than would have been the case under ordinary conditions.

The trade on the Continent has undergone some further expansion, but the difficulties in the way of any rapid development are still considerable. Shipments for the Italian and Swiss markets from South America and Australia were considerable, but importations into Germany, France, Belgium and other countries are as yet almost wholly experimental. Nevertheless, during 1912, the total shipments from all sources to the Continent, including Mediterranean ports, aggregated 20,368 tons of beef, mutton and lamb, against the total of 17,661 tons in the previous year.

#### American Interests in Australia and Argentina.

The entry of North American interests into the Australian field, as exporters thence to the United Kingdom, caused a good deal of discussion in the press, both at home and in the overseas Dominions, as to the possible effect upon the meat trade of the United Kingdom. This development has been described in some quarters as a menace to the Empire, while in other directions it is looked upon as of little or no moment, and even of possible advantage to Australia, and therefore to the Empire.

The following table analyzes and compares the various sources of supply of beef, mutton and lamb consumed in the United Kingdom in 1912:

	Beef. Tons.	Mutton and Lamb. Tons.	Total. Tons.	Per- centage of total importa- tion.	Per- centage of total consump- tion.
Frozen:					
Australian .....	44,617	48,883	93,500	14.00	5.26
New Zealand .....	13,114	108,272	121,386	18.17	6.84
South America .....	147,450	85,776	233,226	34.92	13.13
Total frozen .....	205,181	242,931	448,112	67.09	25.23
Chilled:					
South America .....	193,979				
U. S. A. and Canada .....	888				
Total chilled .....	194,867		194,867	29.17	10.97
Total frozen and chilled .....	400,048	242,931	642,979	96.26	36.20
Foreign livestock and fresh killed .....	16,409	8,554	24,963	3.74	1.41
Total importation .....	416,457	251,485	667,942	100.00	37.61
Home grown .....	797,850	310,250	1,108,100		62.39
Total consumption .....	1,214,307	561,735	1,776,042		100.00

The above figures seem to bring out clearly the following material facts: that 667,942 tons or 37.61 per cent. of the meat consumed in the United Kingdom was imported from abroad in 1912; that Australia furnished only 14 per cent. of the imports, New Zealand only 18.17 per cent., South America 64.09 per cent., and other countries the balance, 3.74 per cent.

The reports also show that 163,973 tons, or 38.3 per cent. of the South American output, were shipped from two Argentine freezing works owned by North Americans, and that this quantity represents 24.55 per cent. of the total imports into the United Kingdom, and 9.23 per cent. of the total consumption. Inasmuch as the total available supply of home-grown and imported meat does not, as

a rule, vary from year to year to a greater extent than 2 or 3 per cent., it is very evident that when nearly one-tenth of the whole supply is controlled by the owners of these two works, the markets of the country are to a certain extent liable to be dominated by these shippers; and, of course, so far as imported meat alone is concerned, the proportion furnished by them, being nearly one-fourth, necessarily enjoys still greater power.

South America is undoubtedly the key to the situation as regards Britain's supply of imported meats; and, for better or for worse, the key is already largely in foreign (American) hands.

(Concluded on page 32.)



## PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

### HANDLING EDIBLE FATS.

A Western packer writes as follows:  
Editor The National Provisioner:

We are making about 25 tierces of edible tallow a month which we are disposing of to a local soap works. It has occurred to us that we could probably realize more money out of our edible fats by making oleo oil and stearine. Will you kindly advise us as to process and equipment for this purpose?

We presume you mean twenty-five tierces of tallow per month consisting of all the fats of the cattle slaughtered, mixed together. Hence, as a whole it would not be oleo stock.

The best fats of the cattle are used in the manufacture of oleo stock, such as caul and ruffle fats, pluck and heart trimmings, etc. These fats should be taken as they come from the slaughtered cattle and thrown into a vat of clean, cold water—not left in trucks until through killing—and if convenient should be washed somewhat and then transferred to another vat of clean, cold water, thoroughly washed and at once transferred to iced water and thoroughly chilled. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the thorough washing and chilling of fats for oleo stock, the chilling taking five or six hours in ice-chilled water.

As the volume of your oleo fats does not warrant a daily rendering—which is most desirable if it can be done—the fats, after being thoroughly washed and chilled, should be drained of all surplus water, in trucks or any convenient manner. Then they should be placed on wire or other suitable racks, permitting of further draining, in a cold room at a temperature of not over 40 deg. Fahr., until sufficient fats have accumulated to war-

rant a rendering. Fats thus handled will keep for several days in good condition.

These fats should be cut—the larger pieces—as they enter the ice tanks. While a power cutter is used in large plants, the cutting can be accomplished as well by hand. The equipment necessary will be named as we explain the process necessary to the manufacture of oleo stock.

In your case it would not pay you to separate the oil and stearine. To accomplish this requires—in addition to after-mentioned equipment—seeding trucks, presses, tables, etc., also a stearine packer is desirable, besides a granulating room and considerable extra attention, loss of material and labor.

Now, with the understanding that the fats have been properly cared for, we are ready to proceed with the manipulation thereof which results in finished oleo stock. The chilled fats are passed through a power hasher to the melting kettle, which is jacketed for either steam or water, water being preferred. This kettle is heated before the hashed fats enter and the agitator is started. When the kettle is about one-fourth full, scatter over the surface of the stock ten to fifteen pounds of coarse salt, the same amount when three-fourths full, and again when full. The temperature is allowed to rise to 150 deg. Fahr., but not to exceed 155 deg.

When the fat is completely melted, which takes about two hours from the commencement of the hashing of the fats, withdraw the agitator and allow to settle 15 or 20 minutes, then scatter over the surface 15 to 20 pounds of Ashton or similar grain salt, to settle the suspended tissue and further clarify the oil.

When the oil has settled, say in an hour or so, the heat in the interim being turned off, the surface is skimmed free of all scum, and the oil siphoned off to a clarifying kettle, which is also jacketed so as to maintain the desired temperature. The oil is allowed to settle in this kettle at about 140 deg. Fahr., a little more salt being scattered over the surface and the scum removed again.

When thoroughly settled, the oil may be drawn to a receiving tank of capacity suf-

ficient to hold several renderings, so as to obtain a uniform product. From this tank the oil is drawn to iron-bound tierces, branded "Oleo Stock No. 1." In drawing from the clarifying kettle to the receiving tank, be careful not to draw any water which may be at the bottom of the kettle. Draw to a pail or other receptacle until the oil runs clear. Draw through several thicknesses of cheese or similar cloth to arrest any possible tissue remaining in the oil as it comes from the clarifier.

There may be made several grades of oleo oil, three at any rate, and as many grades of tallow, if the volume of fats warrants such separation. This is not advisable in a small plant; in fact, it is impracticable there.

There is no reason, however, in selling oleo stock or an edible tallow at soap stock prices. Oleo fats will yield 65 to 75 per cent. of oleo stock, and ordinarily cattle will run 45 to 50 pounds per head of oleo stock or thereabouts, all depending upon quality, of course.

To manufacture oleo oil and stearine, it will be seen, requires considerable equipment, careful attention as to thoroughly washing and chilling the fats, the maintenance of the proper temperatures in melting, settling, etc., and lastly, storage of tierces, which should be at around 38 to 40 deg. Fahr. Cold fats thoroughly hashed show the greatest yield.

Even after eliminating the oleo fats from your tallow you should produce a good tallow, care being exercised here also in handling the raw material, as in the case of oleo stock. It pays to handle any and every product to the best of your knowledge and ability. Don't be satisfied with a "good enough" standard. Make it better all the time, if possible.

Absolute cleanliness is an important factor. The total elimination of all dirt and blood in the rendering of fats is imperative. Use plenty of water and keep it as clean as possible in the washing receptacles. Fat-washing machines are good in this connection. A hasher, melting kettle, clarifying kettle and receiving tank of sufficient capacity to take care of your output, would not cost very much and would be a very good investment in your case.

## STANDARD FOR A GENERATION SWENSON EVAPORATORS

have been put into every industry where evaporators are used. They have become so well and so favorably known that for most of these industries today the Swenson is standard. Repeat orders have followed one another until now half of our business is based upon previous business with the same concerns. At the same time, where required, we will design and construct evaporators of any type to suit special conditions.

We have become the largest manufacturers of evaporators in the United States because we have gone at the thing from the right standpoint. Our staff of engineers includes men whose experience ranges over all industries using evaporators, and whose training has been along thoroughly scientific lines. Every evaporator we build is designed to fulfill certain specific conditions. It is designed with the background of this wealth of experience, and is based upon correct principles. Only

under such conditions could the business have been built up to our present dimensions.

The reason the big packers come back to us for more and more evaporators for tank water is because they have thoroughly tested out our product and found it satisfactory. The man whose plant is smaller does not always have opportunity to make these tests, but he can safely rely upon the example of the men of widest experience.

# SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

945 Monadnock Block

(Formerly American Foundry & Machinery Co.)

CHICAGO

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## AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.

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## MEAT SUPPLIES IN JANUARY

Estimates of hog receipts at the principal packing points for the month of January show a shortage compared to a year ago of 600,000 hogs. Receipts of hogs at eleven markets up to Tuesday last were estimated at 1,675,000, compared to 2,275,000 for the same period a year ago. But compared to two years ago receipts were about 100,000 more. The shortage in January hog receipts at six markets alone is figured at something over 500,000 hogs, compared to receipts in January, 1912.

Receipts of cattle at six markets for January are estimated to be nearly 100,000 less than a year ago, while sheep and lamb receipts were about 125,000 less. This would make it appear that meat supplies for January were decidedly deficient as compared to a year ago. What effect the feeding of the big corn crop now going on will have on the meat supplies of coming months remains to be seen.

## A SAMPLE SLANDER

A sensational writer has recently published in book form, and also serially in a New York afternoon newspaper, what purports to be a story of food adulteration. In it he depicts the wholesale poisoning of our consuming population through alleged food abuses of various sorts.

Like most writers of his class, he has taken some grains of fact and upon them built a structure of exaggeration and sensationalism calculated to frighten the timid and to create a stir which will bring him into prominence and sell his book. A fiction writer who was unknown and rebuffed by publishers tried the same trick a few years ago, and acquired passing fame and profit by a similar attack on the meat industry.

This latest writer plays no favorites. With him everything is wrong. Like the intoxicated gentleman who had the limburger rubbed under his nostrils by playful friends, he wails: "The whole world stinks!" The National Provisioner has considered him and his writings beneath notice, but in justice to a product and an industry most unjustly maligned in this wholesale mud-throwing, some attention must be paid to a statement in the book which is as malicious as it appears casual.

In warning the public against diseased milk the writer classes "the refuse from cottonseed oil mills" as among the cattle feeds which bring disease and death to milk-drinkers. It is very likely that the author, like most of his kind, knows nothing about cottonseed products, and imagines the by-products of oil pressing to be something deleterious and even dangerous. He gives this impression in his casual reference to cottonseed products as among the causes of danger in milk.

The trade knows how pure and undefiled are the contents of the cottonseed, and how valuable are its products. Cottonseed oil, in addition to its dietary attractions, has become recognized even as a cure for consumption, while from the "refuse" the author speaks of come the richest of animal feeds and even human food. Cottonseed meal flour is becoming known as a culinary attraction, and here, too, the physician finds a wonderful discovery in its use as a cure for hitherto hopeless diseases such as diabetes.

But let us see what the best authority says about cottonseed by-products as a dairy feed. Elsewhere in its columns The National Provisioner prints a letter from President Andrew M. Soule, of the Georgia College of Agriculture, one of the highest authorities in the world on cattle feeding, and particularly on dairy feeding. Dr. Soule answers briefly this libel against cotton-

seed products, and it is unfortunate that his words cannot have as wide circulation among consumers as they should.

He tells of the products of the cotton seed which are fed to cows, the results of his own 18 years' experience in this feeding, and the healthful and commercially advantageous effect of such feeding. Denmark, the producer of the highest-grade dairy products in the world, is the heaviest user of cottonseed products as feed for its dairy animals.

Dr. Soule disposes of the slur of the sensationalist in a few words of plain statement, and then he sums up the situation as regards these volunteer reformers when he says: "At the present time there seem to be a great many people inclined to express views and offer advice and suggestions to the masses without first informing themselves in regard to the basic facts underlying their statements." Which just about hits the nail on the head!

And he adds in conclusion the equally pat comment that if America is starving now on account of consuming such foodstuffs as those derived from cottonseed products, our people will certainly be face to face with a calamity when it is no longer possible to utilize such products. Fortunately, sensational writers cannot distort the truth sufficiently to bring about such a calamitous result.

## BUSINESS AND SOCIABILITY

The time devoted to the social life of the community is not wasted by a real business man. After the business of the day is over every business man owes it to himself to enjoy himself. He will be better fitted for business the next day if he goes out and enjoys himself among his neighbors. He must forget business for the time being, and put forth every effort to make those he comes in contact with have a good time.

It is hardly likely that any business man gains anything by talking his own business at such times. That is not the road to success. It is far better to lead the conversation into channels which most interest those you are talking with. Make them have a good time and they will feel friendly towards you. Many a man has kept a social gathering in good spirits without saying much himself.

The main thing is to say the right words to get someone else started right, then the good time goes on. Most people have a good time when they are talking, but only a few are able to keep the talk going in a general way and in a steady stream. The man who can do this will find that he is wanted in every gathering, and when he has created this feeling he will be likely to notice the effect upon his business, for popular business people get the bulk of the trade.

## TRADE GLEANINGS

The city of Durham, N. C., will erect an abattoir to cost \$25,000.

Armour & Co. are planning the erection of a new branch house at Waterbury, Conn.

Ten acres of shedded cattle pens used by Armour & Co. at Kansas City, Mo., has been destroyed by fire.

The recently incorporated W. F. Donovan Provision Company at Birmingham, Ala., will erect an abattoir.

The M. Zimmerman Company of New York, N. Y., is making preparations to open a branch store at Hazleton, Pa.

The Krakow Provision Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by J. Zmudzinski.

W. C. Blalock and others have incorporated the Farmers' Cotton Oil Company, Kosse, Tex., with a capital stock of \$35,000.

Baugh & Sons Company, Baltimore, Md., contemplates establishing sulphuric acid plants at Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, Md.

The Lime Products Company, Chase, Ala., recently incorporated, will operate a lime plant. Machinery will include crusher, pulverizer, etc.

The recently incorporated Dixie Fertilizer Company, Prattville, Ala., will install fertilizer mixing machinery with a daily capacity of 150 tons.

The Economy Soap Company, Memphis, Tenn., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by L. Horn, H. Horn, S. M. Bernston and others.

The Eagle Liquid Soap Company, St. Louis, Mo., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by H. R. Hyatt, J. G. and H. Winkelmeyer and others.

The Cheraw Cotton Oil Company, Cheraw, S. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by P. A. Murray, Jr., M. B. Craigler, M. B. Smith and J. A. Watson.

Much of the concrete work and practically all of the brick work in the new \$30,000 beef house that Swift & Company are erecting

at 17, 19, 21 and 23 East Second street, Chester, Pa., is finished.

The Chamber of Commerce of Poteau, Okla., has signed a contract with E. L. Moore, of Garner, Tex., for the erecting of a cottonseed oil mill in this city. Under the terms of the contract the mill will be in operation by September 1 and will cost \$30,000.

### FULLER WITH PEORIA PACKING COMPANY.

Fred T. Fuller, formerly vice-president of the National Packing Company, and one of the best known men in the trade, has purchased an interest in the Peoria Packing Com-



FRED T. FULLER.

pany, of Peoria, Ill., and will hereafter be identified with that concern. As the manager of this company he will be able to increase

the business at once, and will operate the plant to its full capacity.

As vice-president of the National Packing Company and as a director in the American Meat Packers' Association, Mr. Fuller is known throughout the country as one of the most expert of packinghouse managers, and he has been uniformly successful during his many years of connection with the meat packing trade. There are very few men who are as familiar with the industry in all of its ramifications.

### ASK FOR FREE PRESS CLOTH.

At the hearing before the House Committee on Ways and Means at Washington on Monday on the proposed revision of the wool schedule of the tariff law, J. J. Culbertson, of Paris, Tex., chairman of the legislative committee of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, presented arguments favoring the free entry of camels' hair press cloth, used by crushers in cottonseed oil pressing. Mr. Culbertson was accompanied by a delegation of leading men in the industry, including President C. W. Ashcraft of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, President John Aspegren of the New York Produce Exchange, who is a leading cottonseed oil refiner, Ernest Lamar of Selma, Ala., T. S. Young of New York, F. W. Brode of Memphis, R. L. Heflin of Sherman, Tex., C. L. Ives of New Bern, N. C., A. H. Watson of New York and Jo W. Allison of Ennis, Tex.

Arguments were presented showing the discrimination against cottonseed crushers which exists through the high cost of press cloth because of the heavy duty placed on it in the interest of American manufacturers. It was shown that free camels' hair press cloth or free raw material for it would not hurt the domestic wool industry, but would greatly help the cottonseed oil industry.

### FIGURES ON COTTONSEED CRUSH.

The census bureau report giving the quantity of cottonseed crushed to the first of this year and the number of establishments engaged prior to January 1, 1913, was issued this week. The statistics are preliminary, and subject to correction.

The total amount of seed crushed was 2,761,394 tons. This was thought to be rather large by most authorities as the amount of seed crushed all last season totaled 4,921,000 tons, the crush being 70 per cent. of the seed production, and yielding 202,000,000 tons. Figuring 40 gallons of oil to a ton of cottonseed and a crush about equal to last year this report would show about 110,455,000 gallons of crude oil available to January 1 of this year.

Is there something you want to know badly that you remember reading in The National Provisioner, but you can't recall the date? Get a binder and keep your copies of the paper, and then you'll have it handy, and won't have to waste time writing for it. Our new binder costs but \$1. Ask us about it.

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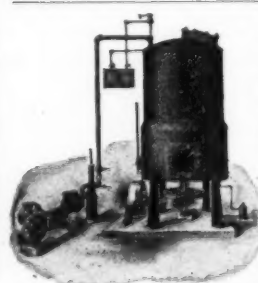


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## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### "BOSS" SAUSAGE MACHINES AT WORK.

"Boss" sausage machines have been great favorites with American sausage makers, and have won a world-wide reputation for earning capacity. The "Boss" cutters are known for their fast and perfect mincing of meat which enables it to absorb water like a sponge; the "Boss" mixers for their correct and thorough mixing, producing that juicy, sticky and profitable sausage dough. Direct-connected with electric motors, these machines are now installed by many up-to-date sausage makers.



"BOSS" SAUSAGE MACHINERY IN THE THEURER-NORTON PLANT AT CLEVELAND, O.

The patentees and manufacturers, The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, recently received the photograph shown here, showing a large "Boss" cutter and "Boss" mixer in full operation in the sausage room of The Theurer-Norton Provision Company, Cleveland, Ohio. They will be pleased to give prospective buyers all necessary information concerning these machines.

### MOTOR TRUCKS AT CHICAGO SHOW.

About 200 of the new and improved models of motor trucks and delivery wagons that were exhibited last week during Part II of the New York automobile show by fifty-one manufacturers, will be brought West this week and next week to be displayed in Chicago. Besides these, twenty-five other manufacturers who did not take part in the Eastern show are rushing work at their factories on nearly 100 other models to be shown for the first time in the Western metropolis

during the second week of the Chicago show, from February 10 to 15.

As usual, the display in the Coliseum and First Regiment Armory will be larger and more varied than the one just closed in Grand Central Palace and Madison Square Garden in New York City. More than seventy-five makers will expose nearly 300 types and models of the most up-to-date commercial and municipal vehicles, ranging from power delivery wagons of 500 pounds capacity listing at \$500 to ten-ton trucks

and special motor fire engines costing upwards of \$7,500.

### YORK REFRIGERATING SALES.

Recent sales of refrigerating machinery by the York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa., are reported as follows:

Border City Ice & Cold Storage Company, Fort Smith, Ark., one 175-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine and compression side.

Kent Company, Ltd., Montreal, Canada, one 30-ton refrigerating horizontal double-acting machine for Island Cold Storage Company, Ltd., Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Canada.

Ville Platte Light & Ice Company, Ville Platte, La., one complete 15-ton flooded can ice-making plant with vertical single-acting compression side.

Senor Manuel Arca, Manzanilla, Cuba, one complete 20-ton can ice-making plant, flooded

system, with vertical single-acting compression side.

Schantz Company, New York, N. Y., one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven compression side and brine refrigerating system for Maine Creamery Company, Providence, R. I.

George Wagner, Charleroi, Pa., one 6-ton belt-driven compression side and refrigerating plant.

Birmingham Coca-Cola Bottling Company, Birmingham, Ala., one 8-ton belt-driven compression side and water-cooling plant.

Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, N. Y., one 50-ton horizontal double-acting steam-driven compression side.

Schantz Company, New York, N. Y., one 17-ton enclosed belt-driven compression side and brine refrigerating plant to be installed for M. F. Fadden, Scranton, Pa.

Powers Commercial Fireproof Building Company, Rochester, N. Y., one 4-ton enclosed belt-driven compression side and refrigerating plant.

Whistle Company, Los Angeles, Cal., one 1-ton belt-driven compression side and refrigerating plant.

D. Kinnah, Princeville, Ill., one 4-ton belt-driven compression side and refrigerating plant.

The Kent Company, Ltd., Montreal, Canada, one 4-ton belt-driven compression side and refrigerating plant for T. Eaton Company, Toronto, Canada.

C. E. Scudder, Binghamton, N. Y., one 2-ton belt-driven compression side and refrigerating plant.

Federal Tool Company, East Boston, Mass., one 11-ton belt-driven compression side and water-cooling plant.

The Kent Co., Ltd., Montreal, Canada, one 17-ton steam-driven compression side and small ice-making and refrigerating plant for the Toronto General Hospital, Toronto, Canada.

H. L. Pratt, residence, Glencove, L. I., N. Y., one 4-ton belt-driven compression side and refrigerating plant.

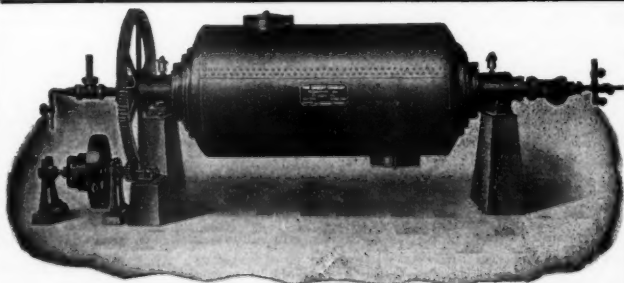
The Kent Company, Ltd., Montreal, Canada, one 2-ton belt-driven compression side and refrigerating plant for Hugh Armour & Company, Regina, Canada.

Schantz Company, New York, N. Y., one 17-ton belt-driven compression side and refrigerating plant for the New Haven Dairy Company, Hartford, Conn.

Surgeon Bros., Bocas Del Toro, Panama, one 4-ton belt-driven compression side and 2-ton ice-making plant.

Are you a salesman, manager, superintendent, foreman or stock keeper out of a job? Watch page 48 for good openings. Almost every week some packer advertises on that page for a man. Such chances do not remain open long; look them up, it will be worth your while. Or, if you want a position, why not advertise yourself?

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# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

Jacksonville, Fla.—The Jacksonville Brewing Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000. J. Bonger is president.

Belmont, Tex.—The Belmont Dairy Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$4,000 by J. A. Chapman, W. C. Slaydeer and others.

El Paso, Tex.—A creamery company will be incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by H. H. Bailey and others to establish a creamery plant.

Athens, Ga.—The Athens Ice and Coal Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 by G. C. Armstrong, B. S. Dobbs and others.

Watkins, Pa.—The Record Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 by B. Record, of Elmira; F. Record and L. H. Watkins, of Watkins, N. Y.

## ICE NOTES.

Comfort, Tex.—Ernest Flack will enlarge and improve his ice plant.

Houston, Tex.—E. J. Wiley and associates are organizing a dairy company here.

Waterbury, Conn.—Armour & Co. are planning to erect a new cooler in this city.

Billings, Mont.—Work has been started on a new ice house at the County Farm.

New Martinsville, W. Va.—The New Martinsville Creamery Company will erect a creamery plant.

Corsicana, Tex.—The Corsicana Ice Company will erect a cold storage plant, 50 x 80 feet, ten stories high.

Hickory, N. C.—The Hickory Creamery Company will build a creamery plant with refrigerating equipment.

Red Creek, N. Y.—Residents and fruit growers in the vicinity of this town have succeeded in raising \$10,000 toward the construction of a cold storage plant.

Purcell, Okla.—The Purcell Ice Water and Light plants have been purchased for the city by the Purcell Bank and Trust Company for \$40,000. The plants will be improved.

San Antonio, Tex.—E. Nolte and associates have acquired the Merchants' Ice and Cold Storage Company. A new ice and storage plant is to be erected.

Junction City, Ore.—A meeting of the Junction City Co-Operative Creamery Association was held in this city last week, at which time it was decided to add an ice and cold storage plant to the creamery.

## COLD STORAGE LAWS PROPOSED.

Two cold storage bills made their appearance last week in the Pennsylvania legislature, both introduced by Philadelphians. The most drastic is framed by James Wiltbank, the other by Sigmund J. Gans. Licensing cold storage houses is provided in the Wiltbank bill. The State Agricultural Department is authorized to inspect them and itemized quarterly reports must be made, naming the condition of the storage products, which the inspectors can condemn at any time. Records of receipts and withdrawals must be kept, and all goods must be stamped with date of entry. Food cannot be kept longer than three months under ordinary circumstances, though the inspectors can allow it to be kept longer. Purchasers must know that the food is from cold storage.

The Gans bill gives a schedule of how long various foodstuffs can be kept. It regulates the sale, provides for inspection and fixes salaries to be paid by the counties.

Senator Fossee of Minneapolis has introduced in the Minnesota legislature a bill to regulate the handling and disposal of cold storage food products. There are some features of the measure that are desirable and others that do not seem likely to prove so satisfactory as might be desired, says the St. Paul Pioneer-Press. It is proposed that the proprietors of hotels, restaurants and other places catering to the public shall be required to post notice to customers that "Cold Storage Products Are Used for Food Here." The probable effect of such a provision would be to create an impression that the food supplied is not what it should be.

The tendency would be to drive cold storage products out of Minnesota and to substitute fresh eggs, fresh poultry and other products. That would be satisfactory if it could be accomplished without increased cost to the consumer. If laws on the subject are needed they would seem to be such as will keep storage products above questions instead of regulations likely to create suspicion.

Governor Sulzer of New York told a delegation which called upon him this week that he favors a federal cold storage law which would make uniform regulations for all the States, rather than to depend upon differing State laws.

Watch page 48 for business opportunities and bargains in equipment.

## NEW YORK COLD STORAGE MERGER.

The Harrison Street Cold Storage Company of New York and the Newark Cold Storage Company of Newark, N. J., will on February 1 be merged with the Merchants Refrigerating Company, New York and Jersey City, by the acquisition of their property and business by the latter company. The Newark plant will be increased to twice its present capacity and plans are being developed for a large extension of the plant at Jersey City on property owned by the Merchants Refrigerating Company, adjacent to the present buildings.

This action will make the Merchants Refrigerating Company by far the largest cold storage plant in the United States, says the New York Produce Review. It is probable that Frank A. Horne will retain the office of president, and that Alexander Moir, now treasurer of the Harrison Street Cold Storage Company, will become vice-president; Harry C. Lewis, secretary, and John L. Burgess, treasurer, of the Merchants Refrigerating Company, will doubtless retain these offices in the reorganization. William Fellows Morgan, now president of the Harrison Street and Newark companies, is slated for chairman of the board of directors, and William Wills, who was for many years president of the Merchants Refrigerating Company, will doubtless remain on the board of directors, devoting his long experience to the welfare of the enlarged company.

## PRODUCER GAS FROM CHEAP COAL.

Consul General Frank H. Mason, of Paris, writes that it may be of interest to American firms making use of producer gas for different purposes to know that within the last two years several French inventors have taken out patents for, and are now putting into actual operation, a system of forced-draft furnaces, burning even the poorest grades of coal and coke. These furnaces are employed in the production, by a method also patented, of producer gas from low-quality coal containing up to 65 per cent. of cinders.

With one exception, however, all of these inventors have confined their experiments and operations to small "gazogènes," as these furnaces are called, producing sufficient gas to drive only low-power engines, etc. The one exception to this is a company (whose name may be had from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.) capitalized at \$240,000, which manufacturers apparatus sufficiently large and powerful to produce gas for machinery of nearly 1,000 horsepower per "gazogène." As a matter of fact, the inventor informs the consulate that there is no limit to the power of the machine, it being merely a matter of construction.

These "gazogènes," or producers, in addition to the generation of gas, are so constructed as to recover the ammonia and coal tar and other by-products of coal. This is done, however, only in the larger sizes of the machine. The coal or coke used for the production of gas in these machines is not broken up or crushed in any way.

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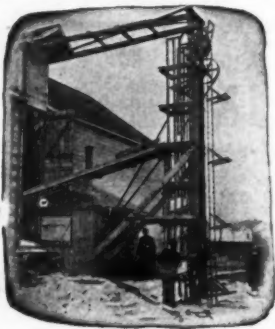
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LOS ANGELES: United Iron Works.  
LOUISVILLE: Louisville Public Warehouse Co.

MILWAUKEE: Central Warehouse.  
MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.  
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Heinsdorf.  
NEWARK: Brewers' & Bottlers' Supply Co.  
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Rantz.  
NEW YORK: Roessler & Hasselcher Chemical Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.  
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.  
OKLAHOMA CITY: O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.  
PITTSBURGH: Pennsylvania Transfer Co.  
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Warehouse Co.  
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.  
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.  
ST. LOUIS: Pillsbury-Becker Engineering & Supply Co.  
ST. PAUL: R. B. Whitacre & Co.  
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SEATTLE: United Iron Works.  
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### TO APPLY CORK PIPE COVERING.

At a recent trade convention a delegate had asked how to properly repair cork pipe covering which has begun to split open at the joints after a couple of years' use. H. L. Steffee, representing the Armstrong Cork Company at New Orleans, was invited to give information on the subject, which he did as follows:

In regard to the cork covering, nine times out of ten it is the fault of the people who put it on and not of the cork covering. Most of the mechanics when applying cork covering put the seams on the side of the pipe in place of having the seam on top, where each half section of the covering would get a bearing on the pipe.

If they put the covering on, laying one-half section on top of the pipe and suspend the other half section from underneath, it will not give good results. They do not draw the sections up tight enough together so that the cement will seal the joints. By not doing this the air leaks in, and with the hot air and cold air coming in contact at this point the moisture freezes and eventually bursts the covering open.

Then, again, I find where the mechanics place a broken joint in the covering they take two sections and butt them together. This leaves a crack all around the pipe. I think the inquirer will find that the fault with his work is in the way in which his covering has been put up.

The proper way to apply this cork covering is to take a section, which is 36 inches long, and cut one of the halves in two, which will make a 36-inch and an 18-inch piece. In this way you can break your joints, and in place of having a whole joint all around your pipe you will only have a half one, and we furnish brine putty to fill up all the joints. This is a material made out of cork and asphalt, and never gets hard, always staying in the same condition.

Sometimes they do not put enough cement on the sections, so that when they draw the cork sections up together with the wire, there is nothing to hold it, and down in this climate we find it is so damp that in the course of a year or two the wires rust off, and you can see for yourself that if you have not the proper amount of cement in the joints it is bound to break open. Two or three weeks ago, when I was at the factory, I took the matter up with the cork pipe covering department, and they informed me that they were working on a new wire that would not rust.

### TO AMEND MEAT INSPECTION LAW.

A bill has been introduced in the United States Senate by Mr. Cullom amending the federal meat regulations so as to permit the packing of meat products for export according to the desires of foreign purchasers, providing nothing is done to violate the regulations of the countries to which the goods are to be exported. Such a clause already exists referring to preservatives, but the amendment is intended to include coloring matter also where such is permitted. The amendatory proviso reads as follows:

"Provided, That, subject to the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, the provisions hereof in regard to preservatives and coloring matter shall not apply to meat food products for export to any foreign country and which are prepared or packed according to the specifications or directions of the foreign purchaser, when no substance is used in the preparation or packing thereof in conflict with the laws of the foreign country to which said article is to be exported; but if said article shall be in fact sold or offered for sale for domestic use or consumption then this proviso shall not exempt said article from the operation of all the other provisions of this act."

### MEAT INSPECTION CHANGES.

Recent changes in the federal meat inspection service are reported as follows:

Meat inspection inaugurated: John Morrell & Company, Lincoln street and railroad, Spokane, Wash.; Coey Bros., Twenty-ninth and Blake streets, Denver, Col.

Meat inspection discontinued: Forrest Warehouse Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.; \*Los Angeles Packing Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; Los Angeles Packing Company, 808 Stephenson avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.; Holmes Market, 525 Minnesota avenue, Kansas City, Kan.; \*Samuel Plaut, Forty-fourth street and East River, New York, N. Y.; \*David Shannon Company, 611 West Fortieth street, New York, N. Y.; Manhattan City Dressed Beef Company, Forty-fourth street and East River, New York, N. Y.; J. H. Nations Meat & Supply Company, 220 Mesa avenue, El Paso, Tex.; Mahoney Bros., 512 Cedar street, Wallace, Idaho; International Canning Company, 20 Kansas avenue, Kansas City, Kan.

\*Conducts slaughtering.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

### The Flooded Ammonia Condenser

is the greatest step forward made in refrigerating and ice making machinery for many years. One square foot of surface of this type of condenser will do the same work as from three to five square feet of surface of the ordinary types, thus saving cost in apparatus, maintenance, and space required for installation.

### THE YORK MANUFACTURING COMPANY

has acquired the rights to make, use and sell the FLOODED Type of Ammonia Condenser as covered by the Louis Block and Thomas Shipley patents allowed, and now pending, and is prepared to furnish condensers of this type, or remodel existing ones. Full information furnished upon request.

Main Office and Works:  
**YORK, PA.**

General Western Office:  
**MONADNOCK BLOCK, CHICAGO**

BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

**MOTOR TRUCK FOR FREIGHT HAULS.**

(Continued from page 16.)

the common carriers in such a time of pressure to do it for them. The mercantile interests of the United States can save for themselves the initial cost of motor trucks by pressing power-driven trucks into service for carrying their short-haul freight to customers situated up to a distance of 100 miles from their establishments.

It is a certain thing that those mercantile interests who have valuable trade in suburban communities and cannot get the goods to their customers, due to the congestion at freight terminals, will lose patronage from the suburban merchants that will go to those enterprising firms which have motor transportation and get the goods of these merchants to them promptly, and without costing them any loss in business because they cannot meet their own customers' wants.

Merchants who depend on railroads to deliver their short-haul freight this fall and winter are going to be sadly disappointed, because the railroads have never made money out of short-haul freight, and their practice in normal times is to leave goods on station platforms or on side tracks until they can conveniently forward it. This winter every freight car that has a sound journal box and an axle that will carry any sort of load will be impressed into use for long-haul trips, on which railroads can make money.

Horse trucks cannot be used for carrying short-haul freight further than a ten-mile zone, and as the weather grows colder, they cannot be trusted for important delivery

service at all. A merchant with motor truck equipment is independent of weather extremes. He can put his customers' goods in the customers' place of business 25, 50, or as much as 100 miles out in the interior in the same period of time that is required for his horse trucks to load the customer's goods from his shipping department and unload it at the freight terminal and get the freight shipment actually started.

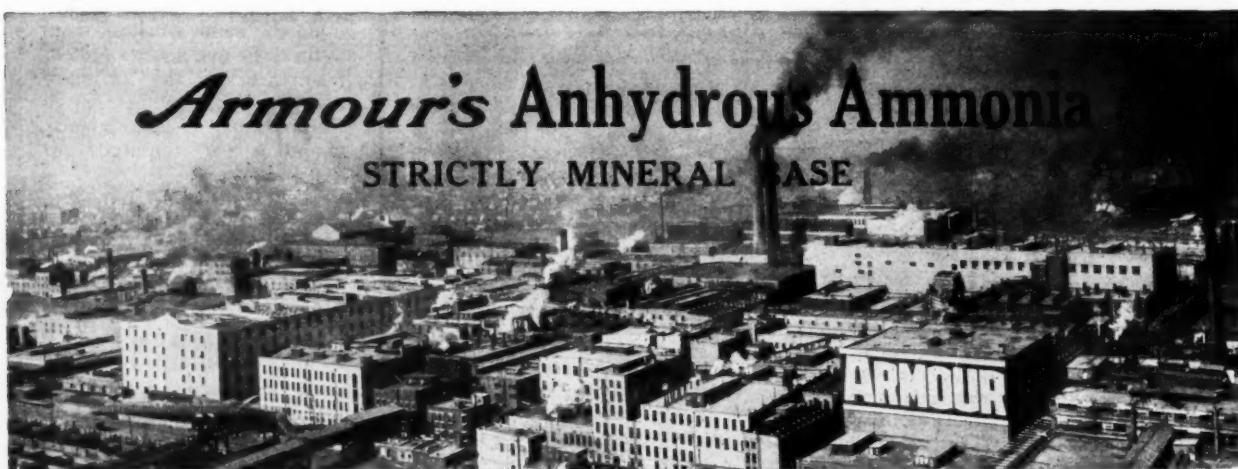
As a matter of fact, short-haul freight to points 50 or 75 miles away remains in the freight house two, three or five days in abnormal times like these before it gets started, and it may be side-tracked three times before it reaches its destination, requiring more than a week before the customer can get the goods in his store. The first-class gasoline motor truck can deliver a consignment of goods to towns 75 miles distant easily in one day's time, and even for operation as single units the economy will be easily 25 to 30 per cent. less than would be required to transport goods by freight considering both the delays with which the customer suffers and the extra time before the wholesaler receives his money for the consignment. Frequently the delivery cost is of secondary importance, and the getting of the goods to the customer the first and final consideration.

The fact that this is not theorizing or visionary talk is proved by the experience of a number of operators of motor express lines in and around New York City. Some of these public motor express companies are earning today from \$30 to \$50 per day gross on four-ton trucks. This means a net profit of \$20 to \$30 per day to the operator. What

it would mean to the merchant who had to deliver the consignment of goods to the customer within a very limited period, or else suffer the loss of the customer's patronage, is difficult to measure in dollars and cents. It means the success or failure of the business concerned in a great many instances.

When one considers that a five-ton horse truck occupies at docks and terminals one-half more space than is taken up by a five-ton motor truck, it is obvious that there will be a tremendous overtaxing of freight terminals and docks during the coming fall and winter, as the loading and unloading platforms are at the best very inadequate, even in periods when normal volumes of freight have to be handled. Motor trucks could accomplish a great deal towards the relief of freight terminals, due to their quicker loading and unloading functions, when equipped with a power winch or crane operated by the driving motor of the truck to put on and take off heavy, bulky material, which quickly blocks the limited floor space of the platforms and terminal warehouses.

No less an important authority than Editor Walter Wardrop of Power Wagon estimates that the saving to the entire country from the motorization of its highway commerce would amount to \$1,200,000,000. This vast sum of money would equip every merchant in America who makes deliveries of goods with motor truck equipment. Mr. Wardrop also tells us that a saving in the cost of living would be reduced by at least \$1 per week per family through the solution of the ever-increasing problem of distribution of the necessities of life.



CHICAGO PLANT OF ARMOUR AND COMPANY. RATED CAPACITY, 2,750 TONS REFRIGERATION DAILY.

**I**N the immense packing plants of Armour and Company we use only the Armour brand of Anhydrous Ammonia. We offer you the same brand and the same quality with our guarantee that it is absolutely pure and dry-free from all foreign substances and non-condensable gases. We test every drum before shipping. We send it to you subject to **your** test before using. Stocks carried at all prominent shipping points.

**The Armour Ammonia Works,** Owned and Operated by **ARMOUR & COMPANY** **Chicago, Ill.**



# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

**Prices Improve—Trading Good—Hog Movement Fair—Quality Maintained—Government Hog Report Better than Expected—Decrease in Livestock Less Than Private Estimates.**

The provision market continued to improve during the week, and prices advanced to the highest levels of the season. This advance was due to the strength of the live hog market, and the rather disappointing movement of hogs. It was also expected that the Government report on hogs would show a considerable decrease in number compared with last year, and that the figures would be in line with the private estimates.

The receipts of hogs at the six leading points for the past week, while about 20 per cent. larger than the preceding week, were about 8 per cent. less than for the corresponding week last year. The quality of the hogs continues good, however, and this is quite a factor in the situation. The conditions which are influential in the market at present are, of course, the movement of hogs on the one hand, and the probabilities as to the supply later in the year.

The Government report which was issued at the close of business on Wednesday showed a larger number of hogs in the country than had been indicated by the private reports. The figures given made the total 93.5 per cent. of last year, following a slight decrease a year ago from the preceding year. The total number as reported was 61,178,000 against 65,410,000 a year ago and 65,670,000 two years ago. The decrease in the number was 4,232,000, while private estimates have indicated a decrease of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 6,000,000 hogs in the total for the year.

The average price of the hogs was given at \$9.86 against \$8 last year. The average quality of the hogs was not shown in the telegraphic report, but the figures as reported

from week to week showing the average weights at packing centers, indicate a considerable increase in weight compared with last year. The Government report made the percentage of decrease 6.5 in number, therefore it is quite reasonable to state that this decrease in number of 6.5, in part at least, has been offset by the increase in weight. The quality is also good.

Another condition is also a factor of considerable importance, and this has been referred to in previous statements. This is the tendency towards increase in the number of hogs. The private reports have indicated that the farmers were keeping every breeding animal possible, and it is believed that this will result later in the year in a considerable readjustment of the number while the feeding costs are so much less than a year ago. As shown by the Government comparison of value, the price is over 20 per cent. higher than last year and the cost of feeding fully that much less than last year.

The Government report as to the supply of cattle and sheep was more favorable than the private advices. The total number of sheep on farms January 1 was given at 51,482,000 against 52,362,000 last year. There has been, however, a steady decrease in the number of sheep as well as the number of all food animals for the past two years.

The number of milch cows is given at 20,497,000 against 20,699,000 last year and 20,823,000 two years ago. The number of other cattle showed a decrease of 1,230,000, while private estimates had pointed to a decrease of nearly 2,000,000. The total number of other cattle is given at 36,030,000 against 37,260,000 last year and 39,679,000 two years ago. The position of the values of live stock generally as well as hogs shows much higher prices this year than last year. Milch cows average \$45.02 per head against

\$39.39 last year; other cattle \$26.36 against \$21.20 last year, and sheep \$3.94 against \$3.46.

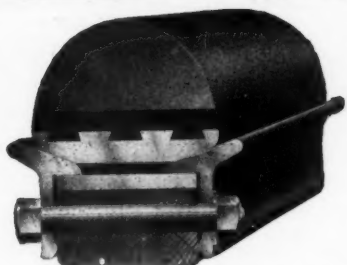
In the next Government report on cattle supplies, to be issued in September, the figures to be then reported will, of course, be influenced by the conditions which prevail as to the number of young stock and also the tendency for or against an increase in supply, resulting from the price received for the animals and the feed values. The number of swine and sheep in the country are readily influenced from year to year by the high or low price received for the animals or the high or low feed stuff cost, but as it takes much longer to mature a steer for market, it will mean several years of low priced feed stuffs to have much influence on the number of cattle available for slaughter.

It is claimed that the very strict regulations as to inspection and healthfulness tend to discourage the raising and marketing of cattle and other live stock, making the conditions more difficult, but on the other hand, the prices obtained are considerably higher, and as the efforts of the Government result in the eradication of different diseases, the risks and losses in this respect will be naturally reduced. The situation as to the food animal supply are on the whole somewhat more encouraging, according to the Government report, than private estimates had indicated, showing that the decrease has not been as serious as many had feared, while the belief seems to be rather general that the tendency of supplies favors an increase, particularly in swine, rather than further decrease.

**LARD.**—The market has been firmer, with prices affected by the stronger markets at packing centers and fairly steady foreign advices. City steam, \$10 $\frac{1}{4}$ @10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Middle West, \$10.35@10.45; Western, \$10.55; refined Continent, \$10.95; South American, \$11.55; Brazil kegs, \$12.55; compound lard, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

**PORK.**—Prices have improved a little, but trade is very quiet and the tone is only about steady at the advance. Mess is quoted at \$19.75@20.25; clear, \$21@22.50; family, \$21@23.

**BEEF.**—The market shows persistent scarcity of supplies. Receipts of cattle are light,



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## UNITED STATES STANDARD MOTOR TRUCK TIRES

(DEMOUNTABLE)

will undoubtedly save you at least \$25.00 worth of time whenever you are compelled to make a tire replacement.

They do not necessitate laying up your trucks for hours and days at a time while your wheel is away at some distant repair shop for tire replacement.

A United States Tire can be changed by your own driver in your own garage in fifteen minutes' time. Furthermore, they are absolutely

**GUARANTEED FOR 10,000 MILES OF SERVICE**

(CONDITIONAL UPON THIS MILEAGE BEING USED WITHIN ONE YEAR'S TIME)

**UNITED STATES TIRE COMPANY, New York**

but the quality is fairly good, and the Government Report did not show as large a decrease in number as indicated by private advices. Quoted: Family, \$24@25; mess, \$20@21; packet, \$22@23; extra India mess, \$38@40.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, January 29, 1913:

**BACON.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 75,000 lbs.; Bristol, England, 2,505 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 1,000 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 23,139 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 275 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 201,991 lbs.; Hull, England, 114,380 lbs.; Hango, Russia, 127,244 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 2,526 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 39,605 lbs.; Havre, France, 177,546 lbs.; London, England, 7,826 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 181,400 lbs.; Manzanilla, Cuba, 16,914 lbs.; Manaoas, Brazil, 12,405 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 46,212 lbs.; Melilla, Africa, 74,821 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 10,500 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 1,084 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 32,073 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 17,753 lbs.; Stockton, England, 7,392 lbs.; Sunderland, England, 15,250 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 33,506 lbs.

**HAMS.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 42,750 lbs.; Antilla, W. I., 1,441 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 961 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 2,479 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 11,024 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 1,470 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 12,097 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 3,179 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 4,088 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 42,682 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 10,267 lbs.; Hull, England, 142,073 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,289 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 4,063 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 138,800 lbs.; London, England, 86,400 lbs.; Manzanillo, Cuba, 16,327 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 18,332 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 3,181 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 6,869 lbs.; Mazatlan, Mexico, 1,239 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 2,964 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 625 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 2,806 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 25,970 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 1,249 lbs.; Southampton, England, 125,906 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 4,013 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 2,041 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 7,526 lbs.

### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Thursday, January 23, 1913, as shown by Williams & Terhune's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Cake.	Oil.	Cottonseed.	Bacon and Hams.	Tallow.	Beef.	Pork.	Lard.
Bags.	Bbls.	Pkgs.	Boxes.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Bbls.	Tcs. and Pkgs.	
Baltic, Liverpool .....	725		2857	161	101	25	800	4850
Mauretania, Liverpool .....			613			10	600	350
Armenian, Liverpool .....	100		1177	32	119	25	2208	4750
Minnetonka, London .....			117			50	175	1655
Philadelphia, Southampton .....			511				210	300
New York City, Bristol .....			5		65			
Kaiserin Aug. Vic., Hamburg .....	550	400	25			10	1990	7155
President Grant, Hamburg .....	550		175		50	45	1522	8315
Bramley, Hamburg .....				100				
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam .....	17885	2750	305		25		1685	5385
Finland, Antwerp .....	9526		433	275	85	148	301	3830
Kaiser Wilhelm II, Bremen .....								500
C. F. Tietgen, Baltic .....		185	435		300	134	345	3074
Chicago, Havre .....	2150	1225	62			253	250	600
Trignac, Havre .....		475						
La Lorraine, Havre .....					3	230	50	400
Filomachi, Marseilles .....	998							
Franconia, Mediterranean .....		50					140	1350
Principe di Piemonte, Medit'ean. ....	2804		100				10	
Total .....	31659	8714	6815	568	748	930	10286	42514

**ADLER & OBERNDORF, Inc.**  
UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.  
BUYERS OF ALL GRADES **TALLOW & GREASE**  
PLACE YOUR OFFERINGS BEFORE US

### EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, January 29, 1913:

**BEEF.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 45 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 69 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 117 bbls.; Cardiff, Wales, 45 tcs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 270 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 20 bbls.; Hull, England, 10 tcs.; Kingston, W. I., 8 tcs.; Macoris, S. D., 12 bbls.; Martinique, W. I., 19 bbls.; Manzanillo, Cuba, 40 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 46 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 32 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 23 bbls.; Trinidad, W. I., 167 tcs., 159 bbls.

**FRESH MEAT.**—Colon, Panama, 171,369 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 66,890 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 33,887 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 2,351 lbs.

**OLEO OIL.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 11 tcs.; Havana, Cuba, 4 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 50 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 75 tcs.; London, England, 14 tcs.; Piraeus, Greece, 75 tcs.; Salonica, Turkey, 25 tcs.; Smyrna, Anatolia, 25 tcs.

**OLEOMARGARINE.**—Barbados, W. I., 15,100 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 6,900 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 1,920 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 2,500 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 1,000 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 5,112 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 2,790 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 2,000 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 2,285 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 1,825 lbs.

**TALLOW.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 1,819 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 2,104 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 37,000 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 4,752 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 109,773 lbs.; Manaoas, Brazil, 8,908 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 8,048 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 11,030 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 206,912 lbs.

**TONGUE.**—Copenhagen, Denmark, 15 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 10 bbls.

**CANNED MEAT.**—Algoa Bay, Africa, 1,560 cs.; Barbados, W. I., 55 cs.; Colon, Panama, 279 cs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 69 cs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 193 cs.; Havana, Cuba, 143 cs.; Kobe, Japan, 19 pa.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 45 cs.; London, England, 125 cs.; Marseilles, France, 5 cs.; Melbourne, Australia, 150 cs.; Macoris, S. D., 38 cs.; Manzanillo, Cuba, 174 cs.; Nassau, W. I., 95 pgs.; Southampton, England, 56 cs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 45 cs.

### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending January 25, 1913, with comparative tables:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		From Nov. 1, '12, to Jan. 25, 1913.
	Week ending Jan. 25, 1913.	Week ending Jan. 27, 1912.	
United Kingdom ..	405	426	4,100
Continent .....	587	88	5,745
So. & Cen. Am. ....	618	175	4,900
West Indies .....	863	596	12,143
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	579	2	3,259
Other countries .....		13	25
Total .....	3,142	1,300	28,181
MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom ..	9,474,450	7,519,255	60,450,925
Continent .....	885,525	1,527,150	11,238,225
So. & Cen. Am. ....	100,800	103,325	1,362,625
West Indies .....	183,500	186,550	2,578,200
Br. No. Am. Col. ....		8,000	20,400
Other countries .....	3,600	14,500	990,850
Total .....	10,617,875	9,358,790	76,659,225
LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom ..	8,635,800	4,640,900	52,298,391
Continent .....	6,056,250	5,594,050	53,623,436
So. & Cen. Am. ....	645,900	515,000	6,405,805
West Indies .....	632,500	1,214,924	12,486,800
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	75,620	1,375	173,000
Other countries ..	3,700	35,700	531,950
Total .....	16,069,770	12,001,950	125,529,429

### RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York .....	2,499	5,088,825	8,548,700
Boston .....	153	2,536,275	3,384,320
Baltimore .....		78,750	1,244,250
New Orleans .....	350	100,000	1,175,000
Portland, Me. ....		2,252,000	680,000
St. John, N. B. ....	110	462,025	887,500
Mobile .....		100,000	100,000
Total week .....	3,112	10,617,875	16,069,770
Previous week ..	1,862	8,574,050	6,008,150
Two weeks ago ..	2,660	9,912,300	10,115,995
Cor. week last y'r	1,300	9,358,790	12,001,950

### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '12, to Jan. 25, '13.	Same time last year.	Decrease.
Pork, bbls. ....	3,636,200	6,884,200	1,198,000
Meats, lbs. ....	76,659,225	91,520,245	14,861,020
Lard, lbs. ....	125,529,429	141,114,032	15,584,603



# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP,

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—A perceptible hardening in the undertone occurred during the week and values show a small enhancement. Local holders were firmer in their views and seemingly more confident of having their prices acceded to than for several weeks. Available quantities were absorbed, and it is evident that the production has not increased as was expected in some quarters, or at least was readily absorbed.

The Government Report on the number of farm animals on the farms January 1 attracted a great deal of attention, but the decreases shown were not larger than had been looked for in most quarters. The point was made that counterbalancing the deficiency in the number of animals was their greater weight and their dearer cost. Assertions were made that with cheaper feed stuffs the tendency would be toward an increment in the raising of cattle and hogs.

A firm London market tended to impart strength to the domestic markets. At the weekly London auction sale there were only 864 casks offered, of which 585 were absorbed with prices 6 to 11d. advance. An unfavorable turn to the Balkan situation did not exert the influence anticipated, and on the whole the news from abroad was more bullish than for some time. There was some export business, but this is still confined in the main to the cheaper grades, while locally most of the business transpiring is in the better descriptions.

Prime City tallow was quoted at  $6\frac{1}{4}$ @ $6\frac{3}{4}$ c.; specials,  $7\frac{1}{4}$ @ $7\frac{3}{4}$ c., and country,  $6\frac{1}{4}$ @ $7$ c. in tiers as to quality.

**STEARINE.**—Dealers report a firmer market for oleostearine and 10c. was frequently bid. A better inquiry was manifest principally from the compound lard trade. Offerings have not been heavy, although it has been said that a further upturn would stimulate offers.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—The position of the market continues strong. Fairly good sales have been made on the spot, while European markets are strong, with persistent demand for refining purposes. Copra is strong, with prices showing further advance. Quotations: Cochin,  $10\frac{1}{4}$ @ $11$ c.; arrival,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Ceylon,  $10$ @ $10\frac{1}{4}$ c.; shipments,  $9\frac{3}{4}$ @ $10$ c.

**CORN OIL.**—The market has been slow for corn oil, with trade moderate. The quality of corn this year is reported excellent and the yield of oil is reported much better than usual. Prices are quoted at  $\$5.50$ @ $5.55$  in car lots.

**SOYA BEAN OIL.**—The market is dull but nominally firmer on small spot stocks. Spot is quoted at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{3}{4}$ c.; while shipment oil is  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**PALM OIL.**—The market has shown a further hardening tendency both at home and abroad. Prices are well held with fairly good spot sales. Palm kernel oil continues to show strength in the European markets. Prime red spot,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $6\frac{3}{4}$ c.; do, to arrive,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $6\frac{3}{4}$ c.; Lagos, spot,  $7\frac{1}{4}$ @ $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.; to arrive,  $7\frac{1}{4}$ @ $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.; palm kernel,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.; shipment,  $9\frac{3}{4}$ c.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—The position of the market is very quiet, with prices practically unchanged. Demand has been very slow all the month. Quotations: For 20 colt test, 98c. @ $\$1$ ; 30 do., 88c.; 40 do., water white, 83c.; prime, 64c.; low grade off yellow, 60c.

**GREASE.**—The market on good greases is quiet and fairly steady. Demand has been moderate. Low grade greases sold freely for export the past two weeks, and these sales have about cleared up the supply pressing. Quotations: Yellow,  $5\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{3}{4}$ c.; bone,  $5\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{3}{4}$ c.; house,  $5\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{3}{4}$ c.; "B" and "A" white,  $5\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{3}{4}$ c.

**OLEO OIL.**—The market continues to show selling pressure. Demand has been limited, and as a result the offerings, while not large, have steadily pressed on the market, resulting in further concessions. Extras were quoted at New York at  $12\frac{3}{4}$ c., and 72 florins in Rotterdam.

### CHICAGO FERTILIZER MARKETS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, January, 29.—The market for animal ammoniates is considered a little stronger than last week, as producers claim the demand has shown considerable improvement, particularly for late February and March delivery, the season in the South being reported as fully 30 days later than usual, so that fertilizer mixers are asking for supplies to be delivered four to six weeks later than ordinarily heretofore. Prompt blood and tankage is still quotable at  $\$2.65$ @ $2.45$  and 10c., while for February or March some packers are holding at  $\$2.70$ @ $2.75$  for blood, and  $\$2.50$ @ $2.55$  for tankage, but these prices could probably be shaded  $2\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5$ c. per unit with bids.

Low grade tankage is still in fairly liberal supply, and can be bought at  $\$2.35$  and 10c.

for prompt and February, and a shade higher for March delivery. There have been sales of imported fish scrap and whale meat meal at prices considerably higher than animal ammoniates, as these stocks are very scarce, so that manufacturers whose special brands require fish ammoniates are compelled to pay relatively stronger prices for these goods. (Complete quotations will be found on page 37.)

### OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, January 30.—Fluctuations in the provision market during the week under review have been but moderate. The government's statistics for farm animals on hand January 1, 1913, have been published and show a decrease in both cattle and hogs. The lard stocks in this country at present are smaller than this time last year. Business in neutral lard is quiet at present, and the tendency of the market is downward. Oleo oil prices received another setback this week and are now considerably lower than they have been at any time this year. Demand for butter oil is springing up from all Europe and important transactions have taken place in these goods.

### FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, January 31.—Foreign commercial exchange rates were quoted today as follows:

London—		
Bankers' 60 days .....	4.8325@4.8335	
Demand sterling .....	4.8735@4.8740	
Paris—		
Commercial, 90 days....	5.23%—1-16@5.23%	
Commercial, 60 days....	5.21%—1-16@5.21%	
Commercial, sight .....	5.18% @5.18%+1-16	
Berlin—		
Commercial, 90 days....	93 11-16 @ 93%	
Commercial, 60 days....	94 3-16 @ 94%	
Commercial, sight .....	95 1-16 @95 1-16+1-32	
Antwerp—		
Commercial, 60 days....	5.26%—1-16@5.26%	
Amsterdam—		
Commercial, 60 days....	39% @ 39%+1-32	

### CEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool. Per Ton.	Glasgow. Per Ton.	Hamburg. Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce.....	20/	22/6	@32c.
Oil Cake .....	17/6	23c.	@27c.
Bacon .....	20/	22/6	@32c.
Lard, tierces .....	20/	22/6	@32c.
Cheese .....	25/	30/	@50c.
Canned meats .....	20/	22/6	@32c.
Butter .....	30/	30/	@50c.
Tallow .....	20/	22/6	@32c.
Pork, per barrel.....	20/	22/6	@32c.

# SOYA BEAN OIL

## AND ALL SOAP MATERIALS

# WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

## 383 West St., New York

**COTTON OIL CABLE MARKET****Hamburg.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, January 31.—Market easy. Quotations: Choice summer white oil, 65¼ marks; butter oil, 66 marks; summer yellow, 62¼ marks.

**Rotterdam.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, January 31.—Market firm. Quotations: Summer yellow, 36% florins; choice summer white, 37¼ florins, and butter oil, 38 florins.

**Antwerp.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, January 31.—Market firm. Quotations: Summer yellow, 77 francs.

**Marseilles.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, January 31.—Market easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 78 francs; prime winter yellow, 81½ francs; choice summer white oil, 82 francs.

**Liverpool.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, January 31.—Market easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 30½s.; summer yellow, 30½s.

**SOUTHERN MARKETS****Columbia.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., January 30.—Crude cottonseed oil, Carolina market quiet, 38½c. freely bid.

**Atlanta.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., January 30.—Crude cottonseed oil 38½c.; trading light. Meal very dull at \$27, f. o. b. mills. Hulls weaker at \$9.25, Atlanta, loose.

**Memphis.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., January 30.—Cottonseed oil market dull; prime crude, 40@40¼c. Meal firm at \$25.25@25.50 per short ton. Hulls dull at \$8@8.25, loose.

**New Orleans.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., January 30.—Prime crude Texas cottonseed oil steady at 38c. bid, 38½c. asked; stocks liberal; production continues large. Refined oil dull. Prime 8 per cent. meal, \$29, long ton, ship's side, New Orleans. Prime 7½ per cent. meal, \$28.25, long ton, ship's side. Hulls barely steady at \$9.50 loose, \$12.50 sacked.

**Dallas.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., January 30.—Crude cottonseed oil market firm at 38½c. freely bid and paid. Choice loose cakes, \$26 per short ton, f. o. b. Galveston.

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**COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.**

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from Aspegren &amp; Co.)

New York, January 29.—After an early advance of 3 to 5 points the market turned heavy. The continued absence of demand from consumers and the declining lard and cotton markets brought out heavy long liquidation which started the market on the decline. For a while the crude mills paid no attention to the declining refined oil market, but finally they in turn became uneasy and also started to unload. During the next seven days values were carried down 13 to 30 points with the future months leading. At the low levels buying for consumers of both this country and Europe came in on a heavy scale checking the decline. During the past two weeks consumers have continued to absorb heavy quantities of oil daily.

On the firming up in the New York market the crude mills also began to advance asking prices. Strenuous efforts were made to hold the market down in order to get the crude mills to continue to sell. The mills, however, having disposed of a fair amount of oil on the scale-down, appeared satisfied to await further developments before selling further. Sellers, however, persisted in their efforts and filled up buyers as fast as they appeared. The past two days, however, the tremendous consuming demand finally began to have its effect, and recent sellers appeared less aggressive. As soon as this selling pressure was released the market immediately responded. Further advances will bring in those consumers who have overstayd their market. Shorts should also be good buyers on any further advances.

The situation today looks very strong to us. The crude mills appear to have very little oil on hand, as is evident by the daily reports now coming in to the effect that quite a number have closed down for the sea-

son. The heavy premium the January delivery commanded before any actual oil could be attracted to the New York market showed conclusively that refiners were able to sell their oil to better advantage elsewhere, and that the New York market was too low by just the extra premium demanded. We look for higher prices during the coming week.

**CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.**

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, January 29.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are reported as follows: 74 per cent. or 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.65@1.70 basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 per 100 lbs.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in barrels, 2½@2¾c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 85@90c. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1 per 100 lbs.; talc, 1¼@1¾c. per lb.; silic, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$8 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate soda, 90c. per 100 lbs.; borax at 4¾c. per lb.; chloride of lime in casks, 1½c. and in barrels, 2c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 4@4½c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 90@92 per cent. @ 4¾@5c. per lb.

Genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 7@7¼c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in barrels, 7½c. per lb.; prime red palm oil in casks, 6½@6¾c. per lb.; prime palm kernel oil in casks about 1,200 lbs., 9½@9½c. per lb.; green olive oil, 78c. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 87½@90c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 7¾@8c. per lb.; peanut oil, 65@75c. per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 10@10¼c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 10¾@11c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 6½@6¾c. per lb.; corn oil, 5½@5.65c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 5¼@6c. per lb.

Prime city tallow, 6¼c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 10@10½c. per lb.; house grease, 5¼@6c. per lb.; brown grease, 5¼@5½c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 5½@5¾c. per lb.

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# COTTONSEED OIL

## WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

**Market Steadier—Government Seed Report Without Influence—Consuming Demand Improved—Crude Absorbed More Freely—Sentiment Not So Bearish.**

Although there has been no material expansion in the volume of cottonseed oil business, some improvement is noticeable. The increased activity was accompanied by more stability to the price list, with levels at fair advances over those which recently prevailed. New speculation has been in evidence, but this was not the principal factor. It appeared as though futures were bought eagerly at times by many who had previously sold them without the security of a hedge in some form or other. Sentiment has not been radically altered, although it is only fair to state that less confidence prevails in quarters opposed to higher levels, even though it is admitted that the short interest has been reduced while the amount of oil speculatively held is somewhat larger than for several weeks. Affording stimulus to the list was the greater interest exhibited by consumers.

The feature of news during the week was the issuance of the Census Bureau report on the amount of seed crushed to the end of December, 1912. The document was the first

of its kind and consequently proved disconcerting and confusing to many, there being no comparisons of a convincing sort available. However, the importance of the statistics was not minimized any. Many in the trade were gratified because of the fact that the Government is giving more attention to the entreaties of the vast and broadly scattered concerns interested in the oil situation to be supplied with statistics bearing an official stamp.

The report showed that there were 845 ginning establishments in operation compared with 841 the preceding year. The amount of cottonseed crushed to December 31 was given at 2,761,000 tons compared with 4,921,000 received for the full season a year ago, out of 6,997,000 tons produced from a crop of 15,546,000 bales. Obviously, there was a divergence of opinion as to the amount of seed crushed and to be crushed dating from January 1, 1913.

It was evident, however, that the trade was not inclined to comment bullishly on the statistics. Students of the situation pointed out that to January 1 there had been 12,907,000 bales of cotton ginned, which on the basis of a 70 per cent. crush should give an amount of seed available as of that time of 4,064,000 tons. There is apparently a dis-

crepancy of 1,300,000 tons, or rather that quantity is to be accounted for in addition to which will have to be added the amount of seed to be obtained from the cotton production in excess of the quantity ginned to January 1—roughly 405,000 tons.

On the surface, an amount of only 2,761,000 tons of seed crushed as compared with that on hand would indicate that considerable was being held by farmers. This should be modified, as a fair percentage is required for planting purposes. Then again, it is not unlikely but that the large refining concerns have purchased seed which has not been crushed as yet, but which has really passed from first hands. Even allowing for these factors, however, the bearish attitude of many in the trade asserted itself in the statements that the Government statistics showed that in spite of the high prices seed was not coming to the market as rapidly as is generally supposed.

It may be that the volume of seed crushed was held down in a measure just by the high prices, as it is known that crude mills were loath to purchase at times, there being very little, if any, margin of profit in crushing operations. This would not alone account to some extent for a limited crush thus far this season, but also for the indisposition of crude

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"Refinery" Louisville, U. S. A.

mills to sell freely; firstly, because the prices which consumers were willing to pay were unremunerative, and secondly, on account of the strength of the seed market, which prevented crude mills from contracting for other than limited quantities at a time, this precluding the possibility of heavy accumulation of oil.

The crude position at present has not been essentially changed. Mills are holding quite firm after having worked off fair amounts. As prices advance, however, there has been more inclination to sell. On the other hand, these offerings have been absorbed more freely of late, due to some betterment in the volume of consuming trade passing. As far as seed is concerned prices have sagged, but the perpendicular decline predicted in some quarters has not been a reality as yet.

The generality of advices suggest that the bulk of the trade passing in cottonseed oil continues to emanate from sources where the better descriptions can be used advantageously. Leading in this respect is the inquiry from manufacturers of compound lard. These concerns have benefited from the rise in pure lard. A strengthening of the oleo stearine market is in confirmation of the claims of a larger compound lard business, while higher prices for competing products to cottonseed oil, including tallow, seemed to exert influence during this last week. However, assimilation of the cheaper varieties of cottonseed oil has shown no substantial increase as yet. The Government Report on farm animals was read with interest as furnishing an incentive for operations in lard and tallow, but the showing was not far from most expectations, with the decrease in farm animals partly offset by a better yielding quality and by higher prices for the same.

Closing prices, Saturday, January 25, 1913.  
—Spot, \$6.29@6.36; January, \$6.30@6.35; February, \$6.23@6.25; March, \$6.23@6.25;

April, \$6.23@6.25; May, \$6.25@6.26; June, \$6.25@6.30; July, \$6.30@6.31; August, \$6.31@6.38. Futures closed at 1 to 4 advance. Sales were: February, 200, \$6.25@6.25; March, 100, \$6.23@6.23; May, 900, \$6.27@6.25; July, 600, \$6.31@6.30. Total sales, 1,800 bbls. Good off, \$6.00@6.25; off, \$5.95@6.18; reddish off, \$5.75@6.05; winter, \$6.30; summer, \$6.35@6.99; prime crude, S. E., \$5.07.

Closing prices, Monday, January 27, 1913.  
—Spot, \$6.30@6.37; January, \$6.33@6.35; February, \$6.25@6.28; March, \$6.25@6.27; April, \$6.25@6.30; May, \$6.28@6.29; June, \$6.28@6.29; July, \$6.34@6.35; August, \$6.35@6.40. Futures closed at 2 to 4 advance. Sales were: January, 1,800, \$6.37@6.35; February, 900, \$6.25@6.23; March, 5,200, \$6.27@6.24; May, 6,800, \$6.30@6.25; June, 600, \$6.29@6.26; July, 5,400, \$6.35@6.31. Total sales, 20,700 bbls. Good off, \$6.15@6.25; off, \$5.90@6.15; reddish off, \$5.60@6.00; winter, \$6.30@7.00; summer, \$6.30@7.00; prime crude, S. E., \$5.07@5.14; prime crude Valley, \$5.20@5.27; prime crude, Texas, \$5.07@5.10.

Closing prices, Tuesday, January 28, 1913.  
—Spot, \$6.20@6.37; January, \$6.24@6.30; February, \$6.24@6.26; March, \$6.24@6.26; April, \$6.23@6.27; May, \$6.26@6.27; June, \$6.26@6.28; July, \$6.32@6.33; August, \$6.34@6.38. Futures closed at 1 to 9 decline. Sales were: January, 1,200, \$6.37@6.33; February, 300, \$6.23; March, 1,200, \$6.26@6.25; May, 3,200, \$6.28@6.26; June, 100, \$6.28; July, 2,900, \$6.33@6.32. Total sales, 8,900 bbls. Good off, \$6.00@6.30; off, \$5.90@6.20; reddish off, \$5.60@6.05; winter, \$6.30; summer, \$6.30; prime crude, S. E., \$5.10; prime crude, Valley, \$5.20; prime crude, Texas, \$5.10.

Closing prices, Wednesday, January 29, 1913.—Spot, \$6.25@6.35; February, \$6.28@6.30; March, \$6.28@6.30; April, \$6.28@6.31; May, \$6.30@6.31; June, \$6.30@6.36; July, \$6.36@6.37; August, \$6.38@6.45; September, \$6.40@6.47. Futures closed at 4 to 5 ad-

vance. Sales were: February, 600, \$6.28; March, 6,800, \$6.29@6.25; May, 3,200, \$6.31@6.27; June, 100, \$6.30; July, 2,100, \$6.37@6.33. Total sales, 12,800 bbls. Good off, \$6.15@6.20; off, \$6.00@6.15 reddish off, \$5.70@6.05; winter, \$6.35@7.00; summer, \$6.35@6.99; prime crude, S. E., \$5.07; prime crude, Valley, \$5.20 nom.; prime crude, Texas, \$5.07.

Closing prices, Thursday, January 30, 1913.  
—Spot, \$6.25@6.35; February, \$6.28@6.32; March, \$6.30@6.31; April, \$6.30@6.31; May, \$6.31@6.33; June, \$6.32@6.34; July, \$6.37@6.39; August, \$6.39@6.41; September, \$6.40@6.42. Futures closed steady, unchanged to 2 advance. Sales were: March, 4,300, \$6.32@6.30; May, 5,900, \$6.35@6.32; July, 3,000, \$6.40@6.37. Total sales, 13,200 bbls. Good off, \$6.10@6.22; off, \$6.00@6.15; reddish off, \$5.70@6.05; winter, \$6.40@6.80; summer, \$6.30@6.80; prime crude, S. E., \$5.14@5.20; prime crude, Valley, \$5.20@5.34; prime crude, Texas, \$5.14.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

### COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week up to January 30, 1913; for the period since September 1, 1912, and for the same period last year, were as follows:

Port.	From New York.		Since Sept. 1, 1912.	Same period, 1911-1912.
	For week.	Bbls.		
Aarhus, Denmark	—	—	—	25
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	—	—	78
Acajutla, Salvador	—	—	20	177
Accra, W. Africa	—	—	—	10
Adelaide, Australia	—	—	9	—
Alexandria, Syria	—	—	—	18
Alexandria, Egypt	—	—	—	2,787
Algoa Bay, Africa	—	—	154	131
Amapola, Honduras	—	—	—	19
Amsterdam, Holland	—	—	—	156
Ancona, Italy	—	—	—	1,310
Antilla, W. I.	—	—	14	50
Antofagasta, Chile	—	—	—	5
Antwerp, Belgium	—	—	1,700	3,406

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Arendal, Norway	—	—	50	Oran, Algeria	—	—	990	From Baltimore.		
Arica, Chile	—	234	168	Panderna, Asia	—	—	250	Antwerp, Belgium	—	1,400
Asuncion, Paraguay	—	—	17	Para, Brazil	—	—	38	Bremerhaven, Germany	—	120
Auckland, N. Z.	—	40	676	Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	—	14	Christiania, Norway	—	300
Aux Cayes, Haiti	—	—	4	Patras, Greece	—	—	325	Constanta, Roumania	—	50
Azuza, W. I.	—	—	244	Piraeus, Greece	—	3,109	20	Constantinople, Turkey	—	50
Bahia, Brazil	—	—	99	Plantania, W. I.	—	—	3	Gothenburg, Sweden	—	200
Bahia Blanca, A. R.	—	—	44	Port Antonio, W. I.	—	—	115	Hamburg, Germany	—	1,000
Barbados, W. I.	11	940	377	Port au Prince, W. I.	—	—	72	Havre, France	—	2,065
Beira, Africa	—	—	80	Port Barrios, C. A.	—	—	14	Liverpool, England	—	300
Belrut, Syria	—	—	24	Port Limon, C. R.	—	—	181	London, England	—	55
Belise, Br. Honduras	—	34	—	Port Said, Egypt	—	—	224	Malta, Island of	—	125
Bergen, Norway	—	—	685	Porto Cortes, Honduras	—	—	7	Rotterdam, Holland	—	400
Birkenhead, England	—	—	100	Progreso, Mexico	4	59	—	Total	—	4,440
Bordeaux, France	—	750	1,350	Puerto, Mexico	—	—	20	From Philadelphia.		
Braila, Roumania	—	—	250	Puerto Plata, S. D.	—	—	239	Hamburg, Germany	—	273
Bremen, Germany	—	—	700	Punta Arenas, C. R.	—	—	400	Liverpool, England	—	763
Bristol, England	—	—	50	Ravenna, Italy	—	—	350	London, England	—	250
Buenos Aires, A. R.	1,594	12,057	5,868	Rio Janeiro, Brazil	—	382	1,370	Rotterdam, Holland	—	485
Cairo, Egypt	—	—	44	Rodosta, A. R.	—	—	560	Total	—	1,286
Cape Town, Africa	—	265	797	Rosario, A. R.	—	—	135	From Savannah.		
Cardenas, Cuba	—	29	14	Rotterdam, Holland	4,796	35,706	22,568	Antwerp, Belgium	—	1,963
Cartagena, Colombia	—	113	—	St. John, N. F.	—	21	49	Bremen, Germany	—	102
Casablanca, Venezuela	—	—	145	St. Kitts, W. I.	—	415	106	Hamburg, Germany	—	5,571
Cayenne, French Guiana	—	—	25	St. Thomas, W. I.	—	9	10	Havre, France	—	4,477
Ceara, Brazil	—	—	450	Sakouka, Turkey	—	2,250	36	Liverpool, England	—	12,269
Christiania, Norway	135	205	3,950	Sanchez, S. D.	—	—	282	London, England	—	1,633
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	13	14	San Domingo, S. D.	—	—	136	Manchester, England	—	51
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	—	13	San Juan, P. R.	23	112	—	Rotterdam, Holland	—	23,797
Colon, Panama	48	986	915	Santa Marta, Colombia	13	13	—	Total	—	23,797
Constantinople, Turkey	—	200	6,532	Santiago, Cuba	—	1,150	305	From All Other Ports.		
Constanta, Roumania	—	—	75	Santos, Brazil	—	3,229	480	Canada	1,282	18,000
Copenhagen, Denmark	50	4,985	5,075	Savanilla, Colombia	—	—	6	Mexico (including overland)	1,022	27,308
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	—	90	Sekondi, Africa	—	—	838	Total	2,304	45,308
Cork, Ireland	—	—	400	Smyrna, Turkey	—	350	820	Recapitulation.		
Cristobal, Panama	—	—	30	Southampton, England	—	—	495	From New York	19,078	217,160
Cucuta, Colombia	—	3	3	Stettin, Germany	—	—	100	From New Orleans	4,571	50,353
Curacao, Leeward Islands	6	65	74	Stockholm, Sweden	—	—	989	From Galveston	50	600
Dedegatch, Turkey	—	—	1,225	Surinam, Dutch Guiana	—	41	989	From Baltimore	—	4,440
Delagoa Bay, Africa	—	5	152	Sydney, Australia	—	238	314	From Philadelphia	—	1,286
Demerara, Br. Guiana	148	1,471	1,414	Tampico, Mexico	—	52	21	From Savannah	—	23,797
Dominica, W. I.	—	620	35	Tonsberg, Norway	—	—	150	From Newport News	—	1,750
Drontheim, Norway	—	—	75	Trebitzond, Armenia	—	—	20	From Norfolk	1,670	5,419
Dublin, Ireland	—	2,300	—	Trieste, Austria	2,595	27,450	11,109	From Boston	—	451
Dunkirk, France	—	400	—	Trinidad, Island of	—	205	184	From San Francisco	—	86
Flume, Austria	—	—	575	Tripoli, Tripoli	—	—	10	From all other ports	2,304	45,308
Fredericksbad, Norway	—	—	70	Turks Island, W. I.	—	440	—	Total	27,073	350,643
Fremantle, Australia	—	122	—	Valparaiso, Chile	—	744	3,823			
Galatz, Roumania	—	—	2,575	Venice, Italy	1,917	19,087	13,871			
Gallipoli, Turkey	—	—	150	Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	22	141			
Genoa, Italy	3,466	27,458	14,228	Wellington, N. Z.	—	41	160			
Gibraltar, Spain	—	—	100	Yokohama, Japan	—	—	16			
Glasgow, Scotland	300	2,800	4,014	Zanzibar, Zanzibar	—	—	47			
Gothenburg, Sweden	—	—	1,250	Total	—	19,078	217,160			
Grenada, W. I.	—	10	69				207,080			
Guadeloupe, W. I.	—	577	737	From New Orleans.						
Guánica, P. R.	—	10	—	Antwerp, Belgium	—	300	7,225			
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	38	—	Belfast, Ireland	—	150	130			
Hamburg, Germany	400	5,180	2,161	Bremen, Germany	—	110	590			
Havana, Cuba	100	986	325	Bristol, England	—	—	50			
Havre, France	40	10,259	6,402	Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	425	—			
Hong Kong, China	—	—	25	Colon, Panama	—	6,060	4,060			
Horsens, Denmark	—	—	480	Copenhagen, Denmark	—	—	925			
Hull, England	20	843	72	Genoa, Italy	—	50	324			
Iquique, Chile	—	—	94	Glasgow, Scotland	—	500	925			
Kingston, W. I.	50	1,232	2,067	Gothenburg, Sweden	—	1,200	450			
Kobe, Japan	—	—	6	Hamburg, Germany	—	2,576	15,239			
Koenigsberg, Germany	—	—	85	Havana, Cuba	—	1,938	964			
Kustendji, Roumania	—	—	2,125	Havre, France	—	300	1,125			
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	—	11	Klingston, W. I.	—	85	100			
La Libertad, Salvador	—	—	4	Liverpool, England	—	800	15,975			
La Union, Salvador	—	43	—	London, England	—	250	10,576			
Leghorn, Italy	—	—	4,218	Manchester, England	—	1,175	2,071			
Leipzig, Germany	—	—	38	Marseilles, France	—	1,200	3,025			
Leith, Scotland	—	—	50	Port Limon, C. R.	—	—	900			
Liverpool, England	775	7,905	27,208	Progreso, Mexico	—	4,571	30,925			
London, England	921	9,824	4,644	Rotterdam, Holland	—	135	545			
Macoris, S. D.	—	—	361	Stavanger, Norway	—	—	830			
Malmo, Sweden	—	—	200	Tampico, Mexico	—	—	709			
Malta, Island of	—	—	1,220	Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	—	450			
Manchester, England	1,525	5,924	3,873	Total	—	4,571	50,353			
Manila, P. I.	—	—	9	From Galveston.						
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	—	9	Antwerp, Belgium	—	620	—			
Marseilles, France	125	17,694	10,594	Bremen, Germany	—	125	—			
Martinique, W. I.	—	—	652	Copenhagen, Denmark	—	150	—			
Matanzas, W. I.	—	39	53	Genoa, Italy	—	50	—			
Melbourne, Australia	—	64	5	Hamburg, Germany	50	250	2,748			
Mersina, Turkey	—	—	71	Havana, Cuba	—	—	95			
Monte Cristi, S. D.	—	561	—	Rotterdam, Holland	—	—	8,700			
Montego Bay, W. I.	7	7	43	Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	200	200			
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	1,596	2,041	Total	—	50	600			
Moyague, Uruguay	—	—	27							
Naples, Italy	—	1,813	2,508							
Newcastle, England	—	—	150							
Norrkoping, Sweden	—	—	80							
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	103	19							

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## REVIEW OF THE BRITISH MEAT TRADE.

(Continued from page 17.)

## Trade at Smithfield Market.

Last year 430,283 tons of meat of all descriptions, including pork, rabbits, poultry, etc., were marketed at Smithfield, as compared with 433,723 tons in 1911. Of that quantity Australasia is credited with 91,688 tons frozen, as against 96,780 in 1911; while frozen and chilled meat from South America amounted to 165,811 tons, against 152,312 in 1911. These descriptions together represent 59.9 per cent. of the aggregate of all meats marketed at Smithfield. The quantity furnished by the United Kingdom was 116,865 tons, being an increase of 18 per cent. upon the 99,038 tons marketed in 1911; while the quantity from the United States, including cattle killed on this side, fell to 11,306 tons, as against 37,070 tons in the previous year, a reduction of 69½ per cent.

The experience of Smithfield market has thus coincided with that of the rest of the country as regards the forced selling of home-fed meat, and the great falling-off in North American imports last year. As a matter of interest, it may be mentioned that the weight of beef, mutton and lamb of all kinds constituted 85.3 per cent. of the total quantity of animal food marketed at Smithfield.

## Some Statistics on Chilled Beef.

The remarkable shrinkage in the trade with the United States, which began to reveal itself in 1907 (when the total importation amounted to 120,880 tons), reached its full development in the practical cessation of arrivals from that source during 1912, the total import being only 305 tons. During the same period the export of chilled beef from the Argentine Republic has steadily risen from 35,250 tons in 1907 to 193,979 tons in 1912, and the aggregate supplies of chilled beef for consumption in the United Kingdom have been fully maintained, being now even heavier than they were in the palmiest days of the North American trade.

The receipts from Canada were 583 tons, compared with 126 tons in 1911, and 434 tons in 1910. There still appears to be no prospect of any large export trade being developed from the Dominion in the near future.

The year's importations from the Argentine Republic amounted to 193,979 tons, being 99.5 per cent. of the total receipts from all sources. The United Kingdom was, therefore, entirely dependent upon the Argentine Republic for its supplies of chilled beef, an article which represents almost 11 per cent. of the total consumption of beef, mutton and lamb.

During the year the general quality and condition were maintained at a high level of excellence. Prices again showed wide fluctuations, the Smithfield quotations for hind-quarters ranging between 6½d. per pound in May and 3½d. per pound in November. The average of top prices for the year was, however, 4½d., as against 4¼d. in 1911, and is thus the highest average figure yet touched in the history of the trade. Costs in the Argentine were high for considerable periods in the course of the year, and smart losses must have been incurred at times by importers; but the year's operations as a whole doubtless yielded fairly profitable results.

From Australia and New Zealand no further experimental shipments of chilled beef were received during the year just closed. One consignment of 962 quarters from Venezuela arrived to a rather poor market.

## Freezing Works in Three Countries.

There are now 37 freezing works in Australia, 30 in New Zealand and 11 in South America in evidence, and their combined output last year is estimated to have reached an aggregate of 678,658 tons, as compared with the corrected totals of 651,810 tons in 1911, and 601,261 tons in 1910. Of last year's total, 642,091 tons frozen and chilled were delivered in the United Kingdom, and 36,567 tons frozen were directed to other markets, the corresponding figures for 1911 being 619,814 tons and 31,996 tons, respectively.

## RENDERING PLANTS IN GERMANY.

(Concluded from page 16.)

success which had attended the sale of the dry and ground residues by manufacturers of meat extracts. These products were known as Liebig and Kemmerich meat meal, and were being used by farmers as supplementary stock foods with very satisfactory results.

Objections were raised against the municipal product because of its origin, but these were dispelled by proving that the use of high-pressure steam killed all microbes. Buyers of fish food were solicited directly to purchase the Hamburg product for that purpose, it being well known that certain classes of fish grown extensively in this country feed to a considerable extent on dead bodies. Largely in consequence of the development of the breeding of fish these efforts to reach consumers direct were fruitful, and the business is now fairly established.

The enlargement of the Hamburg plant made it necessary to seek a wider sale, and trials were accordingly made with the material as a supplementary food for swine, and the resulting success obtained the second market.

Another valuable product obtained is blood meal, which also is used as a food for fish and swine. Since 1903 large quantities of lungs and stomachs taken from imported carcasses have been turned over to the rendering plant, but the resulting product, owing to the large content of salt, can be utilized for fertilizing purposes only. The product of the Hamburg plant is sold after advertising for bids.

## Grease-Extraction Processes at Hamburg.

In the Hamburg rendering plant the naphtha grease-extraction process is not employed, although it is claimed that the complete extraction of fat from any greasy material is possible only by using volatile solvents. In the vegetable-oil trade it has been the practice for a long time to treat the residue remaining after the extraction of oil by pressure to applications of bisulphide of carbon or naphtha, whereby practically all the remaining fatty matter is recovered. Many manufacturers of fish meal also use the naphtha process. According to most of these processes success has been attained only by dealing with dry material, which had also to be chopped, ground or crushed.

In handling municipal waste it has been found impracticable to apply the old-fashioned naphtha processes and improved systems are now advertised and in some places are in use. At Oldenburg digesters are in operation manufactured by Heinr. Schirm, of Leipzig, which are said to work well with any greasy material, green, dry, lumpy or powdered, and by a system of direct naphtha extraction.

The dead animals are collected within a distance of 60 miles from Oldenburg, the plant being capable of treating 3,500 to 4,000 tons of green waste per annum. At certain seasons the capacity of the institution is taxed, and at other times the plant is kept in operation for the treatment of herring and salmon scrap and offal, and to some extent of whale

flesh. The whole extraction and drying process as to fish waste requires about five hours, and the fish meal obtained is said to be excellent.

Green lumps of flesh, wet and undivided, sometimes the whole hind parts of cattle or horses, are loaded into the extractor, and the latter, when entirely filled, is closed. A supply of benzine or other solvent is pumped into the evaporator and converted into a hot gaseous state, in which it flows steadily into the green material and then out of it again. When the hot, dry gas comes in contact with the cold, moist surfaces of the material a portion of the benzine condenses and filters down to the bottom of the digester, carrying with it both fat and moisture. This combination of condensed benzine, moisture and fat passes into the fat distiller where the benzine and water are evaporated and sent into a condenser, the fat or oil remaining in the distiller.

## Appearance of the Meal.

This procedure continues for 8 to 10 hours until the material is relieved of its grease and is dry, this being ascertained when only benzine passes into the fat distiller and no more water comes through the condenser. In the meantime the material is stirred periodically so that the incoming benzine gas may find new surfaces upon which to act. After the grease has been extracted the material comes out of the digester as a brownish-yellow pulverized mass except as to the bones which, though without grease, retain their form and are crushed and mixed with the tankage.

Theoretically, there should be no loss of benzine whatever, but in practice there is a loss of 1 to 2 per cent. of the total weight of green offal treated. One engineer and a boy should be able to perform all the work.

Both the grease and meal obtained at Oldenburg are believed to be free of the solvent, as proved by the fact that the latter is sold as a supplementary feed for swine and poultry. The fat is light yellow in color, of good odor, and finds a market in Hamburg soap factories. It would be possible to decrease the meat meal down to 1 or 1½ per cent., but it has been found more advantageous to reduce it to about 2½ per cent. The analysis of the tankage is as follows: Nitrogen, 12.47 per cent.; raw protein matter, 77.93 per cent.; soluble protein, 73.08 per cent.; fatty matter, 2.53 per cent.

## The Oldenburg and Other Plants.

The sanitary arrangements at Oldenburg are excellent, the whole establishment being clean and odorless. All of the waste is sterilized before leaving the establishment, which has something of the appearance of a dairy or oleomargarine factory. The principal parts of the Oldenburg plant are: (1) Benzine storage tank; (2) evaporator to convert benzine into gas; (3) the patent extractor; (4) the fat distiller to separate water, benzine and fat; (5) the condenser to recondense the gaseous solvent; (6) the benzine and water separator to regain the benzine.

Somewhat similar plants are erected by the Actien Maschinenbau-Anstalt, vorm. Venuleth & Ellenberger, of Darmstadt. The average content of animal meal obtained from their machinery is as follows: Dry materials, 90 to 92 per cent.; nitrogen, 8 to 9 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 per cent.; fat, 12 per cent.; protein, 50 to 60 per cent. This meal, they claim, is worth 13 to 18 marks per 100 kilos (1.4 to 1.94 cents per pound).

These rather full details about public establishments are given because exact facts in regard to the private establishments are held as trade secrets. The meal obtained in the municipal plants, while used for the same purposes as meal from the commercial establishments, sells for much lower prices, as it is said to be made of inferior material.

Some of the best men in the business have obtained their present positions through a little "Wanted" advertisement on page 48 of The National Provisioner.



# HIDES AND SKINS

(DAILY HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—Trade this week has not been as active, although sales may be taking place quietly and not given out. The packers feel firm on branded steers at the lately established rates owing to the extremely high rates prevailing in South America and the fact that they were able to sell December-January even though at a decline. Supplies of branded are small, and the cattle receipts continue to show a shortage as compared with last week. Some native cow trading is reported at late prices which is the first instance of these selling since former good-sized movements. Native steers are quoted at 18c., as based on the sale of Januarys lately reported at that. Texas steers moved to the extent of 2,000 January heavies at 17c. Lights and extremes are not in the demand that heavies are. Last sales of lights were noted at 16½@17c., and extremes at 16½, but some quote lights 16½@16¾c., and extremes 16½c. Butt brands last sold: Januarys, 16¾c.; November-December, 17c. Colorado—Januarys last sold at 16½c. Branded cows have not been traded in recently. December hides last sold at 16¾c. Native cows are reported in some movement again. Three cars of mostly October and November heavies are reported sold by a packer at 17c., the price secured owing to these being fall hides. Last sales of later salting heavies were at 16¾c. There has also been a recent report wired East that another packer sold lights to February 1 at 16¾c., otherwise no details. Native bulls are unestablished, with Januarys quoted nominally at 14½@14¾c. Branded bulls last sold at 12¾c., being taken for export.

Later.—More active. About 15,000 November-December light native cows sold by another packer at 16¾c.; said to be going for sole leather. Rumored 10,000 natives sold 18c.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—Different opinions prevail as to the status of the present market, but one thing appears certain, good clear of grub hides, including fall stock, are in demand at full prices, and while Eastern tanners are holding back as previously noted the Milwaukee tanners are in the market for good hides, and willing to pay the market figure. It is predicted by some that the undertone of the entire hide situation is sufficiently firm that Eastern tanners may pay higher prices, relatively speaking, for poorer hides to come than Western tanners are now paying for such good lots as they can secure. Late sales of good hides in this market up to 15c. for buffs and heavy cows, and 16c. for extremes are generally confirmed from various quarters, with sales effected at these prices to large Milwaukee buyers. As formerly noted the market is easier for poorer hides, which is natural. Chicago dealers are reported as offering quite freely in Boston for February delivery, and it is generally believed prices would gladly be made for this shipment of 15½c. for extremes and 14½c. for buffs, etc., these hides, of course, being poorer quality than the earlier hides. Some parties East believe the

market will hold practically steady, considering poorer quality, which would probably mean a reduction of ½@1c. for February-March kill. The big dealer has been holding back clear of grub hides at branch houses, and has thus been able to secure 16c. for extremes and 15c. for buffs. The largest demand at present is of course for November-December hides. From the foregoing it can be seen that to give an idea of present values quite a range is quotable. Sales of Middle West buffs are noted in Boston at 14½c., which is ¼c. down, these hides being likely worth the difference from former lots sold at 14¾c., although as stated above Eastern tanners are more bearish than Western, and harder to sell to at market rates. Outside dealers holding firm. Chicago dealers not offering to sell ahead at declines until they can make purchases accordingly. Buffs continue to range 14½@15c., as to quality, dates of shipment, etc. Last trading was at 14¾@15c., the outside price for strictly clear of grubs, including fall stock and desirable hides. Present offerings are quotably ranged 14½@14¾c. Four thousand 45-lb. and up sold 15c. Heavy cows are on a parity with buffs, and sell along with same at similar values. Extremes continue decidedly scarce, and are the strongest feature of the market, particularly for desirable earlier salting which are in particularly scant supply. Another car, including present receipts, brought the full price of 16c., being a desirable lot, and this quantity, together with the 4,000 45-lb. and up at 15c. noted above, was taken by prominent Milwaukee tanners, these buyers being willing to pay full prices for good hides. The market on extremes is quoted from 15½@16c., all as to quality, salting, dates of shipment. Heavy steers are reported sold by one quater to the extent of several cars at 15½c. Bulls continue at 12¾@12¾c., as based on last sales, some demand up to 13c. and are firm.

**CALFSKINS.**—The same as hides are selling better in the West and show more firmness here than East. A car of Chicago cities sold at 18½c., and a car of countries at 16¾c. Bids of 18c., probably from some Eastern parties, are declined for Chicago cities. A car of Pittsburgh cities brought 18¼c. for shipment West, and the sellers now talk firm at 18½c., and demand 16½c. for kips. A car of regular country kips brought 16c.; mixed lots quoted 16¼c.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—Stocks are large, and the demand keeps poor owing to wool conditions and also that slats are now regarded as in the poorest season. Heavy 12-lb. and up packers range \$1.50@1.57½; average runs, \$1.35@1.45; outside city packers, \$1.20@1.30, and country pelts as to quality, 90c.@\$1.15. Buyers' bids are generally under present quotations.

## New York.

**DRY HIDES.**—The demand continues active for common varieties at full prices, with successive advances secured. There are apparently no relative values now between the different descriptions. The holdings here of Orinoco amounting to about 2,100 are reported cleaned up at the full asking figure of 30c., being an advance of a full 1c. over the last trading price for this variety, and another ¼c. increase in the general market. Supplies are now generally well cleared, though there is an arrival per "Trent" of

about 1,200 Centrals and 318 Bogotas which will possibly apply on former sales at the same prices. It is reported that Vera Cruz and similar description Mexicans are bringing around 21½@22c. for the small lots sold on the open market. Europe continues to be the supporter of the River Plate market, with last quotations received here on Buenos Aires from the primary market up to 30c. asked and close to that figure paid by Europe for good-haired hides.

**WET SALTED HIDES.**—Keep strong and advancing. One quarter's cable regarding the Sansinena sale give 4,000 sold at the equivalent of 20¾c. c. & f. domestic ports, including commissions; the hides as usual going to Europe. Different parties generally differ in the price for the Sansinena auctions due to the different way of figuring cost, commissions, etc., but this registers an additional sharp advance which was expected. LaBlanca steers formerly noted as offered this week are not noted sold as yet with the extreme price of 21¾c., c. & f., etc., asked. There is an entire absence here of offerings of Mexican and Cuban hides, with Europe securing many lots direct, also certain American tanners securing coast descriptions, etc., on direct purchases.

**CITY PACKER HIDES.**—Another sale by a different packer of a car of all weight December-January native cows is reported with 15½c. claimed obtained for these. It is still believed that sales reported of cows represent shipments for packers' tanning account, as local buyers of these cannot be found and in the instance of the sale of another car as given above it is reported by the seller that the hides went to an out-of-town buyer. Aside from other holdings of cows in other packers' hands and the last lot of spreadies held here, holdings of local packer hides do not run back beyond January 1 in salting, and also excepting reported trading in cows no sales of January hides of other kinds have come to light as yet.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—Trade is quiet here, as Eastern tanners keep bearish and are holding out even at some lower priced offerings of late. Some dealers believe tanners will find this policy costly, as they say Western tanners are securing the better hides, even though full prices are paid. Western Pennsylvania dealers find a better market West than East, although a car of fall buffs sold recently from Pittsburgh to a Boston tanner at 14¾c., and several thousand more are held at 15c., with some extremes at 15¾c. Later hides are quoted at 14½@14¾c., as to lots, for buffs and 45-lb. and up; the price being governed by quality, shipment, etc. New York State 45-lb. and up ready for delivery were last offered at 14½c. selected, and unsold. Straight carloads of New York State cows are ranged flat at 13½@13¾c., and up to 14c. asked for back salting choice lots, with less than car loads 13¼@13½c., and possibly some peddling lots even lower.

**CALFSKINS.**—The same as hides are more quiet East than West. Supplies of New York cities are small, however, and offerings are light. Quotations are still ranged: 5@7s, \$1.70; 7@8s, \$2.10@2.15, and 9@12s, \$2.45@2.50.

## Boston.

Later hides do not bring as good prices naturally as earlier stock, with 1,000 middle West buffs sold at 14½c., delivery and salting, however, not stated. One thousand two hundred extremes brought 15¾c. Former outside prices are only applicable to the best fall hides, or special selections, etc. Some reports say there are negotiations pending for large sales, but most tanners here are slow and bearish. One source quotes Southern as to lots, sections, etc., from 12¾@13¼c. Offerings are generally light. Most parties quote far South 12½@13c. flat, middle and more Northern, 13½@14c.

# Chicago Section

It takes money to get a knot in your larynx—and live.

As to whether Gary or Corey is—ask the Colonel. He's the works on that subject.

What on earth has become of our old and esteemed friend, anyhow? Surely not lock-jaw?

When the office has to look for the man it's going to be a cold day, even in this big U. S. A.

"How do you find business?" is frequently asked. The answer is "By advertising, of course!" Biff!

First thing you know the Sufferinyets will have Illinois by the caudal appendage—whatever street that is.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending January 25, 1913, averaged 10.42 cents per pound.

Got a picture of Joe Cannon as Governor of Illinois sitting on his chair, and saying nothing about this Springfield bunch?

The first trade in December wheat was made Tuesday, January 28, W. P. Anderson buying 10,000 bushels at 90½ cents.

Seventeen fire insurance companies have been barred from doing any further business in Michigan, all foreign companies.

As a winter resort Chicago frames up better than some parts of California—so far. Never can tell, however, what's in the deck!

Some job to ungum that alleged glue trust, eh? Stick, doggone yuh! Stick! Now, all pull together! Stick, like glue—good glue.

Seems like a whole lot of windy guys have something the matter with their larynxes, or must have congestion of the gizzard, or sumpin.

That whole Turko-Balko war doesn't begin to stack up with an Ashland avenue barroom go-as-you-please, free-for-all scrap, to say nothing of the langwidge.

There seems to be no question but that the loss of hogs through disease has been serious throughout the hog belt. What effect it may have later remains to be seen.

New York ain't so slow as you'd think. They got automobile bandits, too! If you don't believe it, ask Al Rohe! Will it come to the common citizen policing the police?

If you have one-fourth of the diseases these doctors are writing about, and you are taking anywhere near one-eighth of the dope they prescribe, you're safe. Put that in yer bonnet.

The trouble with that recent Illinois Central train wreck was there wasn't half enough legislators aboard. "I want to go to

Springfield," he said to the ticket agent, who replied: "Yer a liar—you have to go!"

'Arriett seems to be giving 'Arry a great time in h'old Hingland. Soon the cockney will be trotting around in bonnet, shawl and old black skirt, instead of the old silk tile and Prince Albert his father wore before him.

Everybody ain't a Democrat, and you can't blame 'em much. Nevertheless, this time we have a Democratic-Republican-Progressive-Socialist-suffering-some President about to step into the box. And he looks like a good chance.

John A. Toby, for many years head of the Board of Trade provision inspection department, is reappointed for another year, the general opinion being that the genial and popular John can have the job as long as he wants it. Mr. Toby belongs to the old Toby family of pioneer packers.

Terry & Son, who for many years operated the big retail meat market at No. 4134 Halsted street, at the entrance to "The Yards," have sold out to Pollack Bros., the well-known and popular Fifth avenue butchers. Mr. Louis Young, who has been with the Terrys, father and son, for 25 years, remains in charge of the market.

Governor Dunne would do well to take a hand in this Springfield muck, and let a whole lot of people who think he's a "nice old lady" have another guess coming to 'em. "If you please," "By your leave," "Excuse me," etc., don't go worth a continental with Illinois politicians. History points to the "Aw-get-out-o'-this-you-mutt!" dope to get any satisfaction or results in Illinois.

Hogs are cheap and provisions are dirt cheap. Chew the rag all you want to to the contrary, and it will all come out in the wash just the same. Demand is away ahead of the supply in meats, whatever the situation may be as regards other necessities, beyond the question of a doubt. The farmer vote has for years handcuffed the legislator, and now his methods are backing the consumer off the map.

Sellova note when a cheap skate hold-up thief like this Perry critter the police stumbled onto and actually arrested says: "I made my mind up to become a kingpin criminal and picked Chicago as a starting place for my career, because I figured it the easiest place on earth to work." There seems to be a whole lot more of his stripe figured the same way, and unfortunately their figures proved correct—have so far, anyhow.

A commission, consisting of five members of the Board of Public Improvement of the city of St. Louis, was in Chicago last week in the course of an extensive tour of the Middle Western States, inspecting garbage reduction plants and gathering ideas to be followed in formulating plans for the disposal of St. Louis garbage. Accompanying the commission was Mr. Robert Redfield, manager of the by-products machinery department of the Brecht Company, St. Louis.

## DEATH OF ROBERT T. C. LUNHAM.

Robert T. C. Lunham, for 35 years connected with Boyd, Lunham & Co., the well-known Chicago pork packers, died at his residence, Everett, Ill., on Tuesday, January 28, at 7:45 p. m. The funeral was held on Saturday, February 1, from the First Presbyterian Church, Chicago, and interment was at Oakwood Cemetery.

Mr. Lunham was 56 years of age at the time of his death, which was due to anaemia. He was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and the Colonial Club. He leaves a wife, four sons and one daughter.

Mr. Lunham was superintendent of Boyd, Lunham & Co., and was recognized everywhere as a hog and pork packing expert. His death was unexpected and was a great shock to the trade.

## GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, January 30.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½@13½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13¼@13¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13¼c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½@13c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½@13c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13¼@13¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13@13½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½@13c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13@13¼c.

Skinny Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 13¼@14c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 13¼@14c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13¼@14c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 13@13¼c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 13½@13½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 13½@13½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13½@13½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 12½@13c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 9¼c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 9¼c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 9¼c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 9¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 8½@9c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 8½@8½c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 9¼@9¼c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 9¼@9¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 8½@9c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 8½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14@14¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13@13¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14@14¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½@13½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13¼@13½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13@13¼c.

G. M. BRILL. F. A. LINDBERG. E. C. GARDNER.  
**BRILL & GARDNER**  
ENGINEERS  
Mechanical, Electrical Architectural  
Specialties: Packing Plants Cold Storage,  
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations,  
Investigations.  
1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

**DAVID I. DAVIS & CO.**  
PACKING HOUSE EXPERTS  
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Designers of Packing Plants  
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## PRINTED PARCHMENT WRAPPERS

are the best advertisement for your business and you can't get anything so satisfactory as the PURITAN BRAND. Ask for samples.

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It is a product of which we are justly proud.

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## ANHYDROUS **SUPREME** AMMONIA

**"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"**

Drop a line for a demonstration.

Supreme Means { Less Power—Less Coal—Less Expense.  
More Refrigeration—More Satisfaction—More Efficiency.

NEW YORK **MORRIS & COMPANY** CHICAGO  
U. S. YARDS

## WHY SELL YOUR TANKAGE and BONE UNGROUND?

GET FULL VALUE FOR THESE PRODUCTS

—A—

## WILLIAMS GRINDER

WILL TURN YOUR MATERIAL OUT AT ITS  
**HIGHEST VALUE**

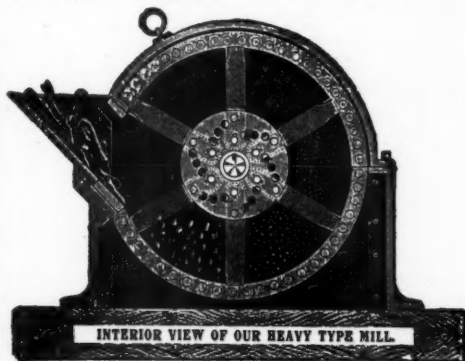
*Also Grinds Shells, Cracklings, Etc., for Poultry Food*

Manufactured and Licensed under 87 separate and distinct Patents

WRITE FOR BULLETIN No. 9

**THE WILLIAMS PATENT CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.**

WORKS: 2701 No. Broadway, ST. LOUIS, MO. GENERAL SALES OFFICE: Old Colony Bldg., CHICAGO  
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE: 347 Monadnock Bldg.



INTERIOR VIEW OF OUR HEAVY TYPE MILL.  
1,700 MACHINES NOW IN USE.

# CONSOLIDATED DRESSED BEEF CO.

ABATTOIR  
AND  
SALESROOMS  
STOCK YARDS  
30th and Race Sts.  
PHILADELPHIA

**CAR LOTS SHIPPED TO ANY PART OF THE U. S.**

We invite New York and New Jersey butchers to visit  
us. Philadelphia is only two hours from New York.

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 20.....	25,895	1,965	46,755	23,042
Tuesday, Jan. 21.....	5,341	2,010	32,052	14,404
Wednesday, Jan. 22.....	14,596	1,604	44,905	20,223
Thursday, Jan. 23.....	4,711	1,217	38,437	10,389
Friday, Jan. 24.....	1,210	260	24,640	9,441
Saturday, Jan. 25.....	505	35	12,229	452

Total last week.....	52,258	6,601	198,127	95,961
Previous week.....	63,827	6,974	148,756	103,771
Cor. week, 1912.....	65,970	10,670	212,905	53,223
Cor. week, 1911.....	63,382	8,206	149,159	53,221

## SHIPMENTS.

Monday, Jan. 20.....	4,743	154	8,270	5,218
Tuesday, Jan. 21.....	2,862	127	4,164	1,134
Wednesday, Jan. 22.....	5,113	126	7,348	2,933
Thursday, Jan. 23.....	5,547	141	6,657	3,655
Friday, Jan. 24.....	2,078	47	2,039	2,475
Saturday, Jan. 25.....	395	...	1,681	...

## CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Jan. 25, 1913.....	218,523	682,492	411,628
Same period, 1912.....	244,981	716,340	474,538

## Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending Jan. 25, 1913.....	634,000
Previous week.....	542,000
Year ago.....	678,000
Two years ago.....	452,000
Total year to date.....	2,070,000
Same period, 1912.....	2,714,000

## Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Jan. 25, 1913.....	148,900	472,000	219,800
Week ago.....	158,400	386,800	236,900
Year ago.....	154,900	523,700	170,400
Two years ago.....	163,600	340,800	192,200
Totals, 1913, to date.....	512,000	1,499,000	802,000
Totals, 1912, to date.....	603,000	1,998,000	906,000

## CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending Jan. 25, 1913:	
Armour & Co.....	35,900
Swift & Co.....	25,000
S. & S. Co.....	21,100
Morris & Co.....	14,800
Anglo-American.....	10,400
Boyd-Linham.....	9,700
Hammond.....	11,400
Western P. Co.....	10,400
Roberts & Oake.....	6,200
Miller & Hart.....	3,700
Independent P. Co.....	7,500
Brennan P. Co.....	5,400
Others.....	14,500

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$7.50	\$7.50	\$5.70	\$8.55
Previous week.....	7.53	7.58	5.50	8.73
Cor. week, 1912.....	6.70	6.23	4.25	6.35
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.15	7.74	4.00	5.90
Cor. week, 1910.....	5.83	8.31	5.30	7.85

## CATTLE.

Good to choice steers.....	\$8.25@ 9.25
Fair to good steers.....	7.25@ 8.25
Common to fair heifers.....	6.00@ 7.25
Inferior killers.....	5.50@ 6.50
Canner bulls.....	2.50@ 4.00
Fair to choice vealers.....	9.25@ 10.75
Heavy calves.....	8.25@ 9.00
Feeding steers.....	6.25@ 7.50
Stockers.....	4.75@ 6.25
Medium to good beef cows.....	4.25@ 5.50
Fair to choice heifers.....	5.00@ 6.50
Good to choice cows.....	5.50@ 6.25

Common to good cutters.....	3.00@ 4.00
Inferior to good canners.....	2.50@ 3.25
Bologna bulls.....	5.50@ 5.75
Butcher bulls.....	6.25@ 7.00

## HOGS.

Good to prime heavy.....	\$7.45@ 7.55
Fair to good packing.....	7.50@ 7.60
Rough heavy packing.....	7.30@ 7.40
Light mixed, 180@200 lbs.....	7.35@ 7.45
Choice light, 170@200 lbs.....	7.35@ 7.45
Pigs, 110 lbs. and under.....	6.25@ 7.00
Pigs, 110@140 lbs.....	7.00@ 7.25
Boars, according to weight.....	4.00@ 4.50
*Stags, according to weight.....	7.00@ 8.00

\*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

## SHEEP.

Fed yearlings.....	\$7.25@ 8.15
Native lambs.....	8.00@ 9.00
Fed lambs.....	8.25@ 9.00
Native yearlings.....	7.00@ 8.00
Feeding lambs.....	6.00@ 7.25
Breeding ewes.....	4.00@ 5.00
Good to choice wethers.....	5.25@ 6.25
Good to choice ewes.....	4.75@ 5.60

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

## Range of Prices.

## SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1913.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	\$18.90	\$18.95	\$18.90	\$18.95
May.....	19.10	19.27½	19.10	19.22½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	10.27½	10.30	10.25	10.27½
May.....	10.30	10.30	10.27½	10.27½
September.....	10.32½	10.35	10.32½	10.35
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	10.27½	10.27½	10.25	10.27½
May.....	10.27½	10.27½	10.25	10.27½
July.....	10.25	10.27½	10.25	10.27½

## MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1913.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	18.95	19.17½	18.95	19.17½
May.....	19.25	19.42½	19.17½	19.42½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	10.17½	10.27½	10.17½	10.27½
May.....	10.27½	10.35	10.25	10.35
July.....	10.27½	10.35	10.27½	10.37½
September.....	10.40	10.42½	10.40	10.42½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	10.27½	10.37½	10.25	10.37½
May.....	10.27½	10.37½	10.25	10.37½
July.....	10.32½	10.35	10.25	10.35

## TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1913.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	19.47½	19.50	19.30	19.37½
May.....	19.47½	19.50	19.30	19.37½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	10.30	10.40	10.25	10.27½
May.....	10.37½	10.40	10.30	10.30
July.....	10.40	10.40	10.30	10.32½
September.....	10.47½	10.47½	10.37½	10.37½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	10.40	10.42½	10.30	10.32½
May.....	10.40	10.40	10.30	10.30
July.....	10.40	10.40	10.30	10.30

## WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1913.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	19.55	19.32½	19.15	19.15
May.....	19.30	19.45	19.25	19.25
July.....	19.50	19.50	19.25	19.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	10.27½	10.40	10.27½	10.30
May.....	10.30	10.37½	10.30	10.27½
July.....	10.35	10.40	10.30	10.30
September.....	10.40	10.40	10.30	10.32½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	10.27½	10.40	10.27½	10.30
May.....	10.27½	10.40	10.27½	10.32½
July.....	10.30	10.40	10.30	10.30

## THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1913.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	19.25	19.30	19.10	19.17½
May.....	19.25	19.30	19.10	19.20
July.....	19.15	19.17½	19.12½	19.17½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	10.25	10.25	10.22½	10.25
May.....	10.27½	10.30	10.20	10.25
July.....	10.27½	10.27½	10.17½	10.25
September.....	10.27½	10.32½	10.27½	10.32½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	10.25	10.30	10.20	10.27½
May.....	10.30	10.30	10.20	10.27½
July.....	10.30	10.30	10.17½	10.25

## FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1913.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	19.12½	19.30	19.12½	19.30
May.....	19.15	19.15	18.95	19.07½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	10.12½	10.12½	10.02½	10.02½
May.....	10.12½	10.22½	10.12½	10.17½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	10.25	10.25	10.20	10.17½
May.....	10.25	10.25	10.12½	10.17½

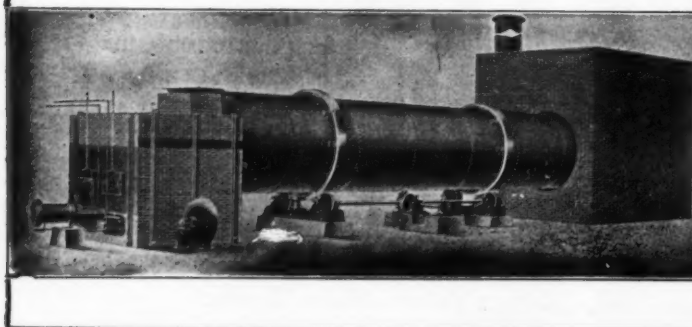
†Bid. ‡Asked.

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Terry &amp; Son, 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Native Rib Roast.....	22	@28
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	20	@28
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	25	@36
Native Pot Roasts.....	16	@16
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	14	@16
Beef Stew.....	12½	@15
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	16	@16
Corned Rumps, Native.....	18	@16
Corned Ribs.....	12½	@12½
Corned Flanks.....	10	@10
Round Steaks.....	16	@22
Round Roasts.....	14	@16
Shoulder Steaks.....	16	@16
Shoulder Roasts.....	15	@16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	12½	@12½
Rollad Roast.....	16	@16
Lamb.....		
Hind Quarters, fancy.....	20	@20
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	14	@14
Legs, fancy.....	22	@22
Stew.....	10	@10
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	16	@16
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	30	@30
Chops, Frenched, each.....	12½	@12½
Mutton.....		
Legs.....	14	@14
Stew.....	7	@7
Shoulders.....	12½	@12½
Hind Quarters.....	11	@11
Fore Quarters.....	8	@8
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16	@16
Shoulder Chops.....	12½	@12½
Pork.....		
Pork Loins.....	12½	@14
Pork Chops.....	15	@15
Pork Shoulders.....	12½	@12½
Pork Tenderloins.....	35	@35
Pork Butts.....	12½	@12½
Spare Ribs.....	12½	@12½
Hocks.....	11	@11
Pigs' Heads.....	8	@8
Leaf Lard.....	13	@13
Veal.....		
Hind Quarters.....	18	@22
Fore Quarters.....	14	@16
Legs.....	20	@24
Breasts.....	16	@16
Shoulders.....	18	@20
Cutlets.....	30	@30
Rib and Loin Chops.....	26	@26
Butchers' Offal.....		
Suet.....	7½	@7½
Tallow.....	4½	@4½
Bones, per cwt.....	1.00	@1.00
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	20	@20
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacones).....	6	@6
Kips.....	16	@16

**AUTOMATIC IMPROVED**



# TANKAGE PRESSES AND DRYERS

**Economical Efficient Great Capacity**

**SAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL OFFSET COST TO INSTALL**

For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

## American Process Co.

68 William St., - - New York



## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

## Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	12	@14
Good native steers	11	@13
Native steers, medium	12	@12 1/2
Heifers, good	11 1/2	@12
Cows	9 1/2	@10 1/2
Hind Quarters, choice	14 1/2	@14 1/2
Fore Quarters, choice	10 1/2	@10 1/2

## Beef Cuts.

Cow Chunks	7 1/2	@8
Steer Chunks	10	@10 1/2
Boneless Chunks	8 1/2	@8 1/2
Medium Plates	8	@8
Steer Plates	8 1/2	@8 1/2
Cow Rounds	8 1/2	@8 1/2
Steer Rounds	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Cow Loins	11 1/2	@14
Steer Loins, Heavy	22 1/2	@23 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	30	@30
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	28	@28
Strip Loins	10	@10
Sirloin Butts	14	@14
Shoulder Clods	11	@11
Rolls	14	@14
Rump Butts	10	@13
Trimnings	7 1/2	@7 1/2
Shank	5	@5
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	0	@11
Cow Ribs, Heavy	13 1/2	@13 1/2
Steer Ribs, Light	16	@16
Steer Ribs, Heavy	18	@18
Loin Ends, steer, native	16 1/2	@16 1/2
Loin Ends, cow	14	@14
Hanging Tenderloins	8	@8
Flank Steak	13 1/2	@13 1/2
Hind Shanks	4 1/2	@4 1/2

## Beef Offal.

Brains, each	7	@8
Hearts	7	@7 1/2
Tongues	17 1/2	@17 1/2
Sweetbreads	30	@35
Ox Tail, per lb.	8	@8 1/2
Fresh Tripe, plain	8	@8 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	5	@5 1/2
Brains	8	@8
Kidneys, each	8	@8 1/2

## Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	10 1/2	@13 1/2
Light Carcass	14	@14
Good Carcass	16	@16
Good Saddle	16 1/2	@16 1/2
Medium Racks	12	@12
Good Racks	14	@14

## Veal Offal.

Brains, each	7 1/2	@8 1/2
Sweetbreads	65	@65
Plucks	65	@65
Heads, each	20	@25

## Lambs.

Good Caul	14	@14
Round Dressed Lambs	16 1/2	@16 1/2
Saddles, Caul	17	@17
R. D. Lamb Racks	10 1/2	@10 1/2
Caul Lamb Racks	10	@10
R. D. Lamb Saddles	19	@19
Lamb Fries, per pair	10	@10
Lamb Tongues, each	4	@4
Lamb Kidneys, each	1 1/2	@1 1/2

## Mutton.

Medium Sheep	10	@10
Good Sheep	10 1/2	@10 1/2
Medium Saddle	12	@12
Good Saddle	16	@16
Good Racks	7	@7
Medium Racks	6	@6
Mutton Legs	15	@15
Mutton Loins	7	@7
Mutton Stew	6	@6
Sheep Tongues, each	2 1/2	@2 1/2
Sheep Heads, each	10	@10

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	11 1/2	@11 1/2
Pork Loins	11	@11
Leaf Lard	11	@11
Tenderloins	28	@28
Spare Ribs	10	@10
Butts	10 1/2	@10 1/2
Hocks	8 1/2	@8 1/2
Trimnings	8 1/2	@8 1/2
Extra Lean Trimnings	9	@9
Tails	6	@6
Snouts	6	@6
Pigs' Feet	5 1/2	@5 1/2
Pigs' Heads	8	@8
Blade Bones	8	@8
Blade Meat	8 1/2	@8 1/2
Cheek Meat	7 1/2	@7 1/2
Hog Livers, per lb.	2 1/2	@3
Neck Bones	8	@8
Skinned Shoulders	8	@8
Pork Hearts	4	@5
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	4	@5
Pork Tongues	10	@11 1/2
Slip Bones	6	@6 1/2
Tail Bones	6	@6 1/2
Brains	6	@6
Rackfat	10 1/2	@10 1/2
Hams	14	@14
Calas	12	@12
Bellies	14 1/2	@14 1/2
Shoulders	10 1/2	@10 1/2

## SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	11	@11
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	10	@10

Choice Bologna	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Frankfurters	12	@12
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	10	@10
Tongue	14 1/2	@14 1/2
Mince Sausage	13	@13
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	17 1/2	@17 1/2
New England Sausage	17	@17
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	16	@16
Special Compressed Ham	16	@16
Berliner Sausage	14 1/2	@14 1/2
Boneless Butts in casings	23	@23
Oxford Butts in casings	19	@19
Polish Sausage	12	@12
Garlic Sausage	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage	14	@14
Farm Sausage	16	@16
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	11	@11
Pork Sausage, short link	11 1/2	@11 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	8 1/2	@8 1/2
Luncheon Roll	15	@15
Hams, Bologna	14 1/2	@14 1/2
Jellied Roll	19 1/2	@19 1/2

## Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (old)	24	@24
German Salami (new)	22 1/2	@22 1/2
Italian Salami	23 1/2	@23 1/2
Holsteiner	18 1/2	@18 1/2
Mettwurst, New	—	@—
Farmer	18 1/2	@18 1/2

## Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	50	@50
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	50	@50
Bologna, 1-50	50	@50
Bologna, 2-20	50	@50
Frankfurt, 1-50	60	@60
Frankfurt, 2-20	50	@50

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	10	@10
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.25	@7.25
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	8.50	@8.50
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	—	@—
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	15.50	@15.50
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	34.50	@34.50

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	Per doz.	\$2.20
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.20	
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	16.25	
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	36.00	

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Per doz.	\$3.25
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.25	
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.50	
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	22.50	
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.50 per lb.	

## BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	—	@—
Plate Beef	19.00	@19.00
Prime Mess Beef	—	@—
Extra Mess Beef	—	@—
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—	@—
Rump Butts	18.00	@18.00
Mess Pork, now	19.00	@19.00
Clear Fat Backs	22.00	@22.00
Family Back Pork	22.00	@22.00
Bean Pork	17.50	@17.50

## LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	11 1/2	@11 1/2
Pure lard	10 1/2	@10 1/2
Lard, substitutes, tes.	8 1/2	@8 1/2
Lard, compound	8	@8
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	52	@52
Barrels, 1/4c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4c. over tierces; tubes and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1c. over tierces.	—	@—

## BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	15 1/2	@15 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs	13	@13

## DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4c. less.)		
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	10 1/2	@10 1/2
Regular Plates	10 1/2	@10 1/2
Clear Plates	10 1/2	@10 1/2
Butts	8 1/2	@8 1/2
Bacon meats, 1/4c. to 1c. more.	—	@—

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	16 1/2	@16 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	16	@16
Skinned Hams	16 1/2	@16 1/2
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	11	@11
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	13	@13
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	22	@22 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	16 1/2	@16 1/2
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	17	@17 1/2
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	12	@12
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.	18	@20 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	23 1/2	@23 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	22 1/2	@22 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	10	@10
Dried Beef Outsides	23	@23
Smoked Rolled Hams	19	@19
Boiled Calas	26	@26
Cooked Loin Rolls	19	@19
Cooked Rolled Shoulders	—	@—

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

## F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	15	@15
Export Rounds	23	@23
Middles, per set	73	@73
Beef bungs, per piece	17	@17
Beef weasands	7 1/2	@7 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	35	@35
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	60	@60
Hog casings, free of salt	70	@70
Hog middles, per set	12	@12
Hog bungs, export	—	@—
Hog bungs, large mediums	10	@10
Hog bungs, prime	7	@7
Hog bungs, narrow	5	@5
Imported wide sheep casings	90	@90
Imported medium wide sheep casings	70	@70
Imported medium sheep casings	60	@60
Hog stomachs, per piece	4	@4

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.65	@2.70
Hoof meal, per unit	2.35	@2.45
Concentrated tankage	2.30	@2.35
Ground tankage, 12%	2.45	@2.45 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	2.45	@2.45 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 25%	2.35	@2.35 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.25	@2.25 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	18.00	@18.00
Ground rawhorns, per ton	24.00	@25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	20.00	@21.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	50c.	@50c.

## HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs., aver.	250.00	@275.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	24.50	@25.50
Hoofs, striped, per ton	33.00	@35.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	60.00	@65.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton	70.00	@75.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs. av., per ton	75.00	@80.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	80.00	@90.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	80.00	@90.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	27.00	@28.50

## LARD.

Prime steam, cash	10.30	@10.30
Prime steam, loose	8.52	@8.52
Leaf	10	@10
Compound	7 1/2	@7 1/2
Neutral lard	11 1/2	@12

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo	9 1/2	@10
Oleo, No. 2	9	@9 1/2
Mutton	9 1/2	@9 1/2
Tallow	8	@8 1/2
Grease, yellow	5 1/2	@5 1/2
Grease, A white	6 1/2	@6 1/2

## OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	72	@74
Extra lard oil	67	@69
Extra No. 1 lard oil	52	@54
No. 1 lard oil	54	@56
No. 2 lard oil	50	@52
Oleo oil, extra	13	@13 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Oleo stock	11 1/2	@11 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	66	@72
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.	60	@61
Corn oil, loose	—	@4.70
Horse oil	6 1/2	@6 1/2

## TALLOW.

Edible	7 1/2	@7 1/2
Prime city	7 1/2	@7 1/2
No. 1 Country	6 1/2	@6 1/2
Packers' Prime	6 1/2	@7
Packers' No. 1	6 1/2	@6 1/2
Packers' No. 2	5 1/2	@5 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	5 1/2	@6

## GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/2	@7
White, "A"	6 1/2	@6 1/2
White, "B"	5 1/2	@6 1/2
Bone	5 1/2	@5 1/2
Crackling	5 1/2	@5 1/2
House	5 1/2	@5 1/2
Yellow	5 1/2	@5 1/2
Brown	4 1/2	@4 1/2
Glue Stock	5 1/2	@5 1/2
Garbage grease	3 1/2	@3 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.	18 1/2	@19 1/2
Glycerine, dynamite	18	@18 1/2
Glycerine, crude soap	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Glycerine, candle	14	@14 1/2

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	43 1/2	@44
P. S. Y., soap grade	42 1/2	@43
Soap stock, bbls., conceal., 62@65% f. a.	2 1/2	@2 1/2
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% r. f. a.	1.35	@1.40

## COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	92 1/2	@95
Oak pork barrels	1.07	@1.10
Lard tierces	1.30	@1.32

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	5 1/2	@6 1/2
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	7	@7 1/2
Borax	4	@4 1/2
Sugar	—	@—
White, clarified	—	@—
Plantation, granulated	—	@—
Yellow, clarified	—	@—
Salt—	—	@—
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	32.25	@32.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45	@1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.25	@3.25
Michigan, medium, car lot, per ton	3.75	@3.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x@3x	1.40	@1.40

# LIVE STOCK MARKETS

## CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, January 29.

This will be the lightest week's cattle receipts during the month of January, and the total supply will foot up around 45,000 head. Ordinarily, such a light supply of cattle at this time of year would mean a sharp advance in the market. But the beef trade has been in bad shape all over the country, and as a consequence only a very slight improvement has taken place in the market. Prices are probably 10@20c. per cwt. higher than a week ago on both steers and butcher stuff, and as we are getting pretty close to the Lenten period, which begins February 5, and which is a time when the demand for beef is always greatly restricted, we are hardly expecting anything like a permanent upturn in the market. In fact, we rather look for fairly liberal receipts of cattle during the month of February, and a slow, draggy trade with a downward tendency on steers.

The hog trade shows strength and a slightly upward tendency, even though receipts have been fairly liberal, although not too liberal for the time of year. The quality is very good, feed is plentiful, and the farmers throughout the country show a determination to feed their hogs to a pretty good finish, which has caused a very narrow range in values, bulk selling today at \$7.60@7.65, with a top of \$7.70, and a well-sustained market is looked for during the next thirty days.

In sheep and lambs the zenith of the market on the "woolly kind" has evidently been reached, and the trade this week is slow and draggy and 25@35c. per cwt. lower than a week ago, even though receipts have been very moderate. Prices are still very high, top lambs selling around \$8.50 per cwt., while choice wethers are bringing \$5.65, and any change of consequence will probably be toward a somewhat lower level of values.

## ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., January 29.

The cattle receipts for the week ending today approximate 20,000 head, including 9,000 head Southern. On the native side the market is about steady with last week. There has been no really choice offerings of native steers, although quite a few that were graded as good have been on the market. The best price of the week was paid yesterday when a few head weighing 1,250 lbs., brought \$8.25. The following are the quotations: Choice to prime steers, \$8.50@8.75, or better; good to choice, \$8@8.50; medium to good, \$7.50@8.25; common and light grades, \$5@6.75; choice to prime yearlings, \$8.15@8.75; good to choice, \$7.25@8; fair to good, \$6.35@6.85; choice heifers, \$7.35@8.15; good to choice, \$6.25@7.25; fancy cows, \$6.50@7.50; good to choice, \$5.25@6.25; medium grades, \$4.50@5; canners and cutters, \$3.80@4.50; fancy bulls, \$6@7; good bulls, \$5.25@5.75; sausage bulls, \$4@5; calves of the good kind, \$9.50@10.25; choice vealers, \$10@11.

The offerings on the Southern side are gradually changing in character. More of the Texas and Oklahoma good grades are being marketed. Choice Oklahoma and Texas steers, \$7.50@8; good to choice, \$6.25@7.50; medium to good steers, \$6.25@7; medium to good grass steers, \$5.75@7.25; medium to good cows, \$4@5; good to choice, \$5.50@6; canners and cutters, \$3.50@4.25; bulls, \$3.25@5.

Receipts of hogs for the week amount to 65,000. The market has been strong and active during the entire week, and is quotable today at about 15c. higher than the close of last week. The high time was yesterday, when \$7.72½ was paid for some prime butcher hogs. The quality for the past week seems to be somewhat better than for several

weeks previous, and the consequence has been a generous movement of Eastern hogs. The quotations are as follows: Mixed and butchers, \$7.45@7.70; good heavy, \$7.60@7.70; rough, \$7@7.10; lights, \$7.45@7.70; pigs, \$6@7.

Thirteen thousand sheep constitute our receipts for the week. A generally lower market has prevailed during the entire period, sheep being quotable today at 50@65c. lower than the close of last week, while lambs and yearlings are approximately a dollar lower than last week. There has been a dearth of the good grades. There were a few good loads of native lambs and a fairly generous offering of Colorados, but other than one or two lots there has been nothing prime among them. The following are the quotations: Choice to prime native and Colorado lambs, \$8.35@8.75; medium to good lambs, \$7@8.25; muttons, \$5@5.85; yearlings, \$7@7.85; culls and bucks, \$2@3.

## OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, Jan. 28.

Cattle receipts are not running very heavy, but they are running so much heavier than anticipated that packers have not experienced much difficulty in forcing values lower, and there was a further decline of 15@25c. in beef steers last week. Eastern beef markets have been bad, and packers have had good reason for their bearish attitude. So far this week there has been very little change in values, but the tone to the market is decidedly weak, and it takes choice beefs to bring \$8 or more. Most of the fair to good 1,050@1,350-pound beefs sell around \$7.40@7.80, and the common to fair warmed up and short-fed grades are moving at \$6.50@7.25, the feeder buyers outbidding the killers for anything showing quality. Cows and heifers have suffered nearly if not quite as much as beef steers, and poor to prime stock is selling at a range of \$3.25@6.75, the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock around \$4.85@5.85. Veal calves are still firmly held at \$6@9, but bulls, stags, etc., are somewhat lower at \$4.75@6.25. The continued vigorous buying of feeder cattle indicates that the country still has considerable confidence in the future fat cattle market.

Hogs are coming forward more freely and of better quality than recently, receipts last week being over 76,000 head. Demand holds up well, however, and both local packers and shippers are taking the offerings freely and apparently making no very great effort to force values to a lower level. As compared with a week ago the market is holding steady, and owing to the broad demand there is a good, healthy undertone to the trade. All classes of buyers continue to favor the good, heavy and butcher weight loads, and these are selling at a substantial premium, while light weights have to be good to sell within a dime of the top. Quality, however, is largely the determining factor in the trade, and the fair to good hogs of all weights are selling within a comparatively narrow spread. With about 16,500 hogs here today the market was 5@10c. higher. Tops brought \$7.40, as against \$7.40 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$7.30@7.35, as against \$7.20@7.35 a week ago.

Unexpectedly heavy receipts of sheep and lambs have been responsible for a very decided slump in values all along the line, the market being 25@40c. off as compared with a week ago. January receipts have been 60,000 larger than a year ago, and this is the main reason for the lower values. Fat lambs are quoted at \$7.50@8.35; yearlings, \$6.50@7.25; wethers, \$5@5.90, and ewes, \$4.50@5.15. Active competition from feeder buyers has been effective in preventing prices from going to still lower levels.

## KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, January 28.

Fed steers find it hard to renounce their old habit of slipping, sales of that kind today ruling weak to 15c. lower. The close was the best time of the session, some of the buyers claiming that sales were as good as the finish yesterday, when the market wore a little bloom. Cows, heifers and stock and feeding grades are steady today, quarantine cattle weak to a shade lower. Some of the choice stock steers are selling as high this week as the best time last week, panhandle yearlings at \$7@7.25 performing in that manner, but most of the country grades are still a little lower than the best time last week. Bulk of the feeders sell at \$7@7.40. In the fed steer class \$7.35@7.65 is taking more steers today than any other range. Nothing equal to the \$8.75 cattle of yesterday are here today, only a few steers this week having the ability to reach \$8@8.25. In the quarantine division no topy cattle have been here this week, nothing above \$7.

Hogs sold 10@15c. higher today, receipts 18,000 head. The month of January will show a shortage of 80,000 head here from last January, and about 400,000 head at the five leading markets combined. Top today is \$7.52½; bulk of sales, \$7.40@7.50. Light weights are fast coming into favor, that kind selling largely 15c. higher today.

Sheep and lambs are again unevenly lower today, the best lambs stopping at \$8.25, and top ewes quotable at not more than \$4.80. These prices are 75c. to \$1 below two weeks ago, the high time. All the markets are sharply lower, Chicago off 25@40c. today. A dose of slim supplies this week has failed to check the sinking spell, much less to rally the patient. Run here today only 4,000 head.

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending January 25, 1913:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	31,010
Kansas City	22,394
Omaha	13,705
East St. Louis	18,005
St. Joseph	10,254
Cudahy	598
Sioux City	2,909
South St. Paul	3,220
New York and Jersey City	12,559
Philadelphia	5,023
Pittsburgh	3,181
Denver	773

HOGS.	
Chicago	166,370
Kansas City	60,432
Omaha	64,232
East St. Louis	63,066
St. Joseph	44,458
Cudahy	23,674
Sioux City	25,350
Ottumwa	21,768
Cedar Rapids	18,501
South St. Paul	22,280
New York and Jersey City	39,834
Philadelphia	6,061
Pittsburgh	9,779
Denver	7,740

SHEEP.	
Chicago	81,294
Kansas City	31,161
Omaha	36,173
East St. Louis	12,623
St. Joseph	12,959
Cudahy	221
Sioux City	3,146
South St. Paul	2,514
New York and Jersey City	32,346
Philadelphia	13,707
Pittsburgh	5,019
Denver	1,978

## NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JANUARY 28, 1912.

	Bees.	Calves.	Lambs.	Hogs.
New York	3,414	2,457	3,753	14,989
Jersey City	3,919	1,216	17,054	19,865
Central Union	2,669	492	9,354	105
Lehigh Valley	2,557	661	2,142	—
Scattering	—	116	43	4,875
Totals	12,559	4,942	32,346	39,834
Totals last week	11,370	5,496	39,283	46,236



# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

## FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

### Lard in New York.

New York, January 31.—Market easy; Western steam, \$10.45; Middle West, \$10.30 @ 10.40; city steam, 10½¢; refined, Continent, \$10.95; South American, \$11.55; Brazil, kegs, \$12.55; compound, 7% @ 7½¢.

### Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, December 31.—Sesame oil, fabrique. — fr.; edible, 95 fr.; copra oil, fabrique, 99 fr.; edible, 116 fr.; peanut oil, fabrique, 67 fr.; edible, 95 fr.

### Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, January 31.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra India mess, —; pork, prime mess, —; shoulders, square, 59s.; New York, 55s. 6d.; picnic, 49s.; hams, long, 70s.; American cut, 69s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 64s. 6d.; long clear, 67s. 6d.; short backs, 60s. 6d.; bellies, clear, 65s. Lard, spot prime, 52s. 9d. American refined in pails, 54s. 9d.; 2 28-lb. blocks, 53s. 3d. Lard (Hamburg), 54½ marks. Tallow, prime city, 33s. 6d.; choice, 36s. 9d. Turpentine, 33s. 3d. Rosin, common, 15s. 9d. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 62s. Tallow, Australian (London), 33 @ 39s. 6d.

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

### Provisions.

The market was lower, with some pressure on a general decline in hog values at Western packing points.

### Stearine.

The market has been very quiet again, with prices showing but little change.

### Tallow.

Prices are steady, with a little better tone but trade continues quiet.

### Cottonseed Oil.

Prices showed a little easier tone with the lower lard market and reports of freer offerings of crude.

Market closed barely steady, due to "hedge" pressure. Sales, 10,300 bbls. Spot oil, \$6.20 @ 6.35. Crude, Southeast, \$5.14 @ 5.20. Closing quotations on future: February, \$6.28 @ 6.30; March, \$6.27 @ 6.28; April, \$6.25 @ 6.28; May, \$6.26 @ 6.27; June, \$6.29 @ 6.30; July, \$6.32 @ 6.33; August, \$6.34 @ 6.38; September, \$6.35 @ 6.38; good off oil, \$6.05 @ 6.20; off oil, \$5.96 @ 6.15; red off oil, \$5.70 @ 6.05; winter oil, \$6.30 @ 6.80; summer white, \$6.40 @ 7.

## FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, January, 31.—Hog market 5c. lower. Bulk of prices, \$7.60 @ 7.65; light, \$7.40 @ 7.65; mixed, \$7.40 @ 7.67½; heavy, \$7.25 @ 7.70; rough heavy, \$7.25 @ 7.40; Yorkers, \$7.60 @ 7.65; pigs, \$6 @ 7.45. Cattle market steady to strong. Heeves, \$6.25 @ 9.20; cows and heifers, \$2.90 @ 7.45; Texas steers, \$4.90 @ 5.75; stockers and feeders, \$4.75 @ 7.60. Westerns, \$5.60 @ 7.30. Sheep market steady; natives, \$4.60 @ 5.90; Westerns, \$4.75 @ 5.85; yearlings, \$6.35 @ 7.75; lambs, \$6.60 @ 8.70; Western, \$6.60 @ 8.75.

Sioux City, January 31.—Hogs weak, at \$7.25 @ 7.42.

St. Louis, January 31.—Hogs lower, at \$7.45 @ 7.77½.

Cleveland, January 31.—Hogs lower, at \$7.75 @ 7.90.

Buffalo, January 31.—Hogs opened lower, with 8,000 on sale; prices, \$8 @ 8.05.

Kansas City, January 31.—Hogs lower, at \$6.50 @ 7.50.

St. Joseph, January 31.—Hogs lower, at \$7.35 @ 7.50.

St. Paul, January 31.—Hogs lower, at \$7.35 @ 7.40.

Louisville, January 31.—Hogs steady, at \$7.50 @ 7.65.

South Omaha, January 31.—Hogs lower, at \$7.25 @ 7.40.

Indianapolis, January 31.—Hogs lower, at \$7.70 @ 7.80.

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1913.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	500	12,229	1,500
Kansas City	200	2,250	1,000
Omaha	100	7,794	
St. Louis	1,000	3,300	250
St. Joseph	200	3,500	
Sioux City	300	6,000	200
St. Paul	200	1,100	100
Oklahoma City	100	200	
Fort Worth	500	300	
Milwaukee	25	4,836	
Denver	300		
Toledo		1,000	
Louisville		1,641	
Cudahy		700	
Indianapolis	300	4,000	
Pittsburgh		3,000	1,500
Cincinnati	137	2,385	88
Cleveland	100	3,000	1,000
Buffalo	400	6,400	6,200
New York	711	3,345	1,816

MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1913.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	18,000	51,703	24,000
Kansas City	10,000	8,581	10,000
Omaha	6,000	7,553	14,000
St. Louis	5,262	12,901	3,300
St. Joseph		4,600	
Sioux City	3,200	4,000	2,000
St. Paul	1,400	4,500	1,200
Oklahoma City	800	800	
Fort Worth	2,600	2,300	300
Milwaukee		482	
Denver	500	700	500
Louisville	1,700	5,000	100
Detroit		100	
Cudahy		500	
Wichita		475	
Indianapolis	750	2,500	
Pittsburgh	2,600	11,500	8,500
Cincinnati	523	3,884	359
Cleveland	800	5,000	2,000
Buffalo	3,500	17,000	16,400
New York	3,788	14,228	10,352

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1913.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	4,000	27,123	11,000
Kansas City	11,000	17,398	4,000
Omaha		17,705	
St. Louis	4,744	11,855	2,126
St. Joseph		10,000	
Sioux City	1,500	7,500	1,300
St. Paul	1,700	5,500	700
Fort Worth	2,000	800	
Milwaukee		7,215	
Louisville		500	
Detroit		200	
Cudahy		600	
Wichita		1,517	
Indianapolis		9,000	
Cincinnati	263	4,442	104
Cleveland	100	3,000	2,000
Buffalo	150	3,200	4,400
New York	1,053	3,497	2,772

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1913.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	14,000	36,353	12,000
Kansas City	6,000	13,344	1,500
Omaha	3,300	13,714	4,800
St. Louis		14,000	
St. Joseph	1,300	8,200	1,500
Sioux City	1,200	9,500	200
St. Paul	600	3,500	3,200
Oklahoma City	500	800	
Fort Worth	3,000	1,000	
Milwaukee		10,759	
Denver	400	200	
Louisville	125	1,347	
Detroit		500	
Cudahy		1,267	
Wichita		8,000	
Indianapolis	1,600	2,500	1,500
Cincinnati		3,514	587
Cleveland	100	3,000	1,000
Buffalo	125	2,000	3,800
New York	1,747	5,453	3,972

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1913.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	5,000	29,000	9,000
Kansas City	2,700	12,000	5,000
Omaha		16,000	
St. Louis	4,000	11,000	2,800
St. Joseph		8,000	
Sioux City		6,000	

St. Paul	5,600		
Milwaukee	10,096		
Louisville	2,425		
Detroit	3,500		
Cudahy	2,000		
Wichita	1,738		
Indianapolis	8,000		
Cincinnati	434	2,881	60
Cleveland		3,000	
Buffalo	100	2,900	4,200
New York	1,405	4,723	3,771

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1913.

Chicago	2,000	25,000	7,000
Kansas City	1,000	7,000	3,000
Omaha	800	10,000	2,500
St. Louis	2,500	9,500	1,200
St. Joseph	800	6,100	1,000
Sioux City	200	6,000	300
Fort Worth	1,600	1,200	200
St. Paul	1,100	6,000	300
Oklahoma	1,200	600	

## PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, January 25, 1913, are reported as follows:

Chicago.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
S. & S. Co.	6,584	21,100	9,269
Armour & Co.	6,917	35,900	23,413
Swift & Co.	5,846	25,000	27,493
Morris & Co.	5,230	14,800	8,009
Hammond & Co.	2,789	11,400	5,011
Anglo-American	156	10,400	
Libby, McNeill & Libby	2,789		

Boyd-Lunham, 9,700 hogs; Western Packing Co., 10,400 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 6,200 hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,700 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 7,500 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 5,400 hogs; others, 14,800 hogs.

Kansas City.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	4,522	16,647	7,307
Fowler	1,275		2,194
S. & S. Co.	4,085	11,358	7,353
Swift & Co.	4,438	10,727	7,636
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,152	9,978	3,699
Morris & Co.	3,752	10,949	2,912
Butchers	170	773	50

R. Balling, 54 cattle; Blount, 15 cattle and 1,826 hogs; Bloomer & Michael, 29 cattle; Independent Packing Co., 260 cattle; Kingan & Co., 585 hogs; S. Kraus, 188 cattle; Lowry, 53 hogs; John Morrell, 34 cattle; New York Butchers, 199 cattle; M. Rice, 1,834 hogs; J. B. Sims, 66 cattle; Sinclair Packing Co., 352 cattle.

Omaha.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,238	10,005	7,744
Swift & Co.	3,246	15,831	11,599
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,704	19,591	10,491
Armour & Co.	3,088	19,698	12,266
Swartz		3,123	
J. W. Murphy		10,190	

So. Omaha Packing Co., 60 cattle; Morrell, 80 cattle; Lincoln Packing Co., 81 cattle.

St. Louis.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,746	7,231	1,923
Swift & Co.	4,219	6,899	6,534
Armour & Co.	3,643	7,327	5,352
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	1,641		956
Independent Packing Co.	885	2,116	411
East Side Packing Co.	347	2,611	
Luer Bros. Packing Co.	10		
Bels Packing Co.		1,011	
Hell Packing Co.		1,312	
Krey Packing Co.		2,652	
Carondelet Packing Co.		402	

St. Joseph.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	2,850	18,511	7,761
Morris & Co.	1,620	11,700	2,149
Hammond Packing Co.	1,550	11,000	2,688

St. Louis Dressed Beef Co., 36 cattle; United Dressed Beef Co., 303 cattle; Independent Packing Co., 1,400 hogs.

Sioux City.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Packing Co.	1,504	12,424	
Armour & Co.	1,242	12,404	
Swift & Co.		6,227	
R. Huml	127	246	
Sacks Dressed Beef Co.	59	29	
Statter & Co.	90	27	

Des Moines Packing Co., 53 cattle; J. L. Brennan & Co., 52 cattle; Albia Packing Co., 21 cattle; Blasius Packing Co., 21 cattle; regular dealers, 3,302 cattle; country buyers, 3,208 cattle; country shippers, 245 hogs.

## LIVESTOCK AND BEEF EXPORTS.

Exports of livestock and dressed beef from United States and Canadian ports for the week ending January 25, 1913, are reported by Williams & Terhune as follows:

Port.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Beef.
From New York	—	—	—
From Boston	—	—	—
From Philadelphia	—	—	—
From Baltimore	—	—	—
From Montreal	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—
Total last week	—	—	—

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# Retail Section

## PRACTICAL TALKS WITH THE SHOP BUTCHER

### Courtesy and Industry As Helps to a Successful Business

By a Veteran Retailer.

"The animal couldn't walk if he didn't have bones. Nature made him, and I'm not responsible."

That's the supposedly clever answer a butcher recently made to a customer who wanted a prime rib roast "without much bone in it." The butcher lost her trade forever, and that of two members of her family and two of their friends.

Five customers lost, worth a dollar a day each, \$30 a week, \$1,560 a year, because he tried to be smart. One of his journeymen heard his alleged funny remark and laughed, the woman felt humiliated and walked out, asking to have her bill sent. Before the end of the week the other four customers had opened accounts elsewhere.

It would have paid this butcher if he had remembered that "a soft answer turneth away wrath." He could have explained that a certain amount of bone must be weighed with a rib roast. Most likely the customer knew it, but made the remark idly, as customers often do.

This is just one of many instances of how butchers lose trade by trying to be funny, or clever, or sarcastic. It doesn't pay. A courteous reply would have saved this man \$1,560 a year in first-class accounts, without speaking of his loss of prestige. Moral: be courteous.

#### Something More About Bones.

But, speaking of bones. You are getting, say, about \$2 a month for your bones, and have been for all the years you have been in business. Philadelphia, so often referred to as Sleepy Hollow and Slowtown, gets from \$3 to \$3.50 a hundred pounds for theirs. Surely this is worth investigating.

Ground bones make the finest kind of chicken feed, and with very little effort any enterprising butcher can find one or two customers a short distance out of town who would be glad to take all the bones a butcher could send them. It is not alone a lesson in economy, but a decided big profit, because a bone-grinding machine can be bought for so little money that it is within the means of the smallest shop butcher. And those men who are conducting a chain of shops would find it one of their best paying investments.

It takes less time to grind the day's bones than it does to pick the fat, and once the butcher realizes that he can get more money for bones than he does for fat, he'll wake up to the fact that he's been hibernating. Fifty pounds of bones a day is 300 pounds a week, for which he can readily get \$10.50, if he would only invest a few dollars for a bone-grinding machine that is practically indestructible.

The writer recently asked a butcher how he would like to get about forty or fifty dollars a month for his bones. The butcher asked permission to feel his pulse, thinking his brain was affected.

When the bone grinding was mentioned he said: "Oh, that's too much trouble. I haven't the time!" Yet this butcher is one of the old guard at the daily afternoon session of the pinochle club. He finds fault because business is bad. Asked as to his daily programme, he said: "I get up at 7 and do what buying I need and reach the shop about 9 or 10 o'clock, attend to business till noon, send the cashier to lunch. Then I go to lunch, and as there is not much shop trade in the afternoon I take a run over to the slaughterhouse looking for bargains, and then drop in for a cup of coffee. They play pinochle at the same place where the coffee is served."

Nuff sed! The truth of the matter is he works in his shop less than four hours a day, leaving his business to be run by the hired help, who, knowing the boss's carelessness, grow careless also. The business is neglected, the shop is badly kept, the customers never see the boss about and gradually drop away. He has trouble in meeting his bills, and finally he is forced to close up. And he condemns the business as being the hardest on earth, with less profit than the vegetable man's outside his door.

But that vegetable man is back from market before the butcher has his eyes open in the morning, and is on the job all day. He handles his own money and gets every penny that's coming to him. Eventually the butcher is looking for a job, while the vegetable man is buying property.

This is only an illustration, of course, of one class of butchers. But there are many of this kind, just the same. In their case the trouble is not with the butcher shop, but with the shop butcher, and often when too late he discovers that it's far more pleasant to work for himself than be compelled to work for others.

It would be rather a delicate matter to bring this subject up at a gathering of old-time journeymen butchers, as it would fit the case of many of them, and unpleasant truths are not agreeable. Ask them what they consider the meanest business on earth, and they'll say "Keeping a butcher shop." Again ask them how many hours a day they worked in their own shop, and they'll explain what honest cashiers they had and what fine help they always employed. Ask them again why they gave up business, and they'll say: "Meat is too dear, help is too expensive, the cost of living is greater, the good old times are gone."

But ask them to play a game of pinochle, and there won't be chairs enough to go around. Every last one of them is an expert, and they paid dearly for it. That's why it's not the butcher shop, but the shop butcher!

L. A.

Watch page 48 for business chances worth your while.

#### LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

C. H. Roberts has reopened the Sanitary Meat Market at Caney, Kan.

J. Long has sold his meat market at Auburn, Pa., to Geo. Hummel.

William Billman, a retired butcher, died at his home, 638A Halsey street, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, January 28.

M. J. Panosh has sold his meat market at Antigo, Wis., to H. J. Meyer.

C. E. Carver has added a meat department to his store at Wallace, Ida.

M. Austin has purchased the meat market of R. F. Snider & Son at Wyoming, Ill.

Mr. Hengel, of the firm of Ahles & Hengel, will continue the business of The Wadena Meat Market, Wadena, Minn., Mr. Ahles retiring from the firm.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by W. L. O'Clair, a meat dealer at Burlington, Vt.

P. E. Williams will open a new meat market at Pensacola, Fla.

The Baker meat market at Mason City, Ia., has been damaged by fire.

Mrs. Bertotti will open a grocery and meat market at South Wilmington, Ill.

F. Neuschofer will engage in the meat business at Natick, Mass.

The Acme Meat Market at Mount Holly, N. J., has been discontinued.

D. T. Ahern, a provision dealer at Concord Junction, Mass., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities \$936.87, assets, \$622.

B. Thompson has moved his meat market at Center, Tex., to a new location.

E. J. Muzzy has engaged in the meat business at Naponee, Neb.

Harry Hecht has purchased the meat market of C. C. Bishop at Lushton, Neb.

B. H. Lline has just engaged in the meat business at Bristow, Neb.

T. O. Huston has purchased the stock of meats of M. Alexander at Geneva, Neb.

Henderson & Porter have purchased the meat business of Hugel & Joy at York, Neb.

May & Ryan have purchased the meat business of M. Jensen at Marquette, Neb.

Wells & Newton have succeeded to the meat business of Wells & Dean, at Kent City, Mich.

B. E. Hall has purchased the meat business of J. D. Corless at Coldwater, Mich.

Jacob Donker has purchased the meat business of Taylor & Bowman at Kalamazoo, Mich.

F. Braadstad & Co. are about to engage in the meat and grocery business at Negaunee, Mich.

James Packard, who has been in the meat business at Ovid, Mich., for twenty years, has sold out to John McCreery.

Paul Schnelle has withdrawn from the meat and grocery firm of Milford & Schnelle at East Jordan, Mich.

The C. R. Sanders Company is about to add a stock of general merchandise to its meat market at Pullman, Wash.

E. W. Sweet & Co. have opened a new meat market at Kellogg, Ida.

Steve Giannos has purchased the meat business of Nick Rellos at Pasadena, Cal.

R. E. Brackey has engaged in the meat and grocery business at 43d and Woodland Park avenue, Seattle, Wash.

Newton Senseney has been succeeded in the meat business at Wood River, Neb., by Boyd Cowley.

Clayton Stephens has purchased the butcher shop of E. F. Gray at Rockville, Neb.

Ernie Miller has moved his butcher shop at Westmoreland, Kan., to the Washburn building.

W. H. Clark has engaged in the meat business at Gridley, Kan.

(Continued on page 42.)





## Enforced Records Increase Profits

**W**HEN a printed receipt issued by a National Cash Register is furnished your customers on each transaction, you know positively that your money is properly safeguarded.

The printed receipt going to the customer leaves a duplicate record in your cash register, and enables you to trace the transaction, know who handled it, how much it was, and whether cash, charge, received on account, or paid out.

There is a style and size of National adapted to the needs of your store.  
Write for information.

**The National Cash Register Company**  
Dayton, Ohio

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

(Continued from page 40.)

C. L. Shaefer has moved his meat market into the Pierson building at Plains, Kan.

Charles Symons has purchased the butcher shop of Ben Holland at Atchison, Kan.

Richard Schmanke has sold out his butcher shop at Alma, Kan.

Henry Thomas has purchased the butcher shop of Z. W. Braught at Afton, Okla.

J. B. McIntyre has been succeeded in the meat business at 214 West Pine street, Chanute, Kan., by C. A. Holland.

W. H. Clark has purchased the business of the Gridley Meat Market at Gridley, Kan., and has placed it in charge of Wm. Webb.

Quillen & Sons have opened a butcher shop at Hugoton, Kan.

Mugler & Ledig have purchased the meat business of Charles F. Mall at Clay Center, Kan.

Fred Durgeloh is adding a stock of groceries to his meat business at Sharon Springs, Kan.

Frank Scott & Son have engaged in the meat business in the Baker market at Shelby, Neb.

Anton Honisky has purchased the meat business of A. K. Kopecky at Pierce, Neb.

## BUTCHERS SEE THE GOVERNOR.

The legislative committee of the Master Butchers' Association of New York State, consisting of Leon C. Weinstock, Frank P. Burek, George Thomson, William T. Hornidge, Charles Grismer, O. E. Jahrsdorfer, Henry J. Schaad, John J. Smith, conferred with Governor Sulzer at Albany on Monday on cold storage, meat inspection and other matters of vital interest to the trade.

Governor Sulzer advised the butchers to ask Congress to pass a cold storage law similar to the one now in force in New York State, limiting the storage of food supplies to 10 months. The butchers are in favor of this law, but say that New York and New Jersey are the only ones having it, and that the West is given an advantage over the East, as goods may be held in storage as long as desired. This works a hardship to the retailer and consumer in the East, the butchers said.

Meat inspection in New York City was almost a model in this respect, the butchers said, but that in practically every other city of the State the law was not enforced and bob veal and unfit meat was sold. The butchers advocated some system of State inspection. Governor Sulzer told them that this would be too costly, in view of the present condition of the State's finances, and suggested that the matter be taken up with local authorities. The Governor believes the State health department has power to work in conjunction with local health boards to see that some sort of meat inspection law is enforced.

The butchers also asked the Governor's advice on the tare question. They buy goods packed in wooden boxes and pay for the weight stamped on the outside of the boxes, although often this weight is from two to five pounds short. The butchers ask the Governor's aid in securing legislation to prevent this, by which they are compelled to pay for something they don't get and therefore had to charge people more in order to make any profits.

## New York Section

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending January 25, 1913, averaged 10.68 cents per pound.

A burglar entered the residence of Ferdinand Sulzberger on East 67th street last Sunday night and got away with some money from a maid's room before he was frightened away. The police have not found any trace of the thief.

D. J. Haley, of Troy, who has been secretary of the New York State Association of Master Butchers for a good many years, tendered his resignation to State President Burek this week, and it was accepted. No reason was given for the resignation.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending January 25, 1913, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat.—Manhattan, 4,045 lbs.; Brooklyn, 10,493 lbs.; Queens, 56 lbs.; total, 14,594 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 3,800 lbs.; Brooklyn, 523 lbs.; Bronx, 6 lbs.; total, 4,329 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 3,998 lbs.; Bronx, 5 lbs.; Queens, 32 lbs.; total, 4,035 lbs.

John P. Fetterly, treasurer of the New York Independent Meat Company, and in charge of the company's houses in West Harlem and the Bronx, severed his connection with the company last Saturday. He was succeeded by Theodore L. Price, a veteran in the trade, who recently established their New York business for J. J. Felin & Co., Inc., of Philadelphia, and who now takes charge of active selling operations for the New York Independent Meat Company. Mr. Fetterly desires to thank those in the trade who supported him during his connection with the company, and to wish it continued success. He has not yet decided upon his future plans.

## BRONX BUTCHERS ENTERTAIN.

The Bronx Branch, United Master Butchers of America, held its thirteenth annual entertainment and ball at Ebling's Casino last Thursday evening. In spite of the rain there was a crowded house. The Bronx butchers know how to dispense hospitality and a good time, and they kept up to their fine record on this occasion. The committees in charge of the ball were:

Arrangement Committee.—Philip Storminger, chairman; Geo. Kuechler, treasurer; F. Petersen, secretary; Wm. Kramm, Morris Frohmann, Emil Ernst, Phil Gerard.

Floor Manager.—Harry Stocker. Assistant Floor Manager.—Wm. Lehrbach. Floor Committee.—Gus Luthle, Chairman; Robert Ludwig, M. Lowenstein, E. Back, J. Goldsmith, F. Hettenback, Henry Krauss, F. Kahn, W. Nastvogel, H. Rudolph, H. Nimphius, R. Shumacher, A. Spangenberg, M. Wahl, Fred Stutz, Jos. Berger, E. Krauss, T. Grunner, C. Henkel, G. Kurz, Fred Muller, Chas. Schuck, W. Schmitt, J. Springer, A. Mandler, J. Michel, S. Ullman, C. Wehnes.

Reception Committee.—Chris. Schuck, chairman; Chris. Heck, Louis Bauer, Ed. Johnson, Chas. Glum, Chas. Buggeln, B. Levy, Frank Cramer, L. Eppinger, J. Fickels, Ben Stier, Chas. Urban, Wm. Landgrebe, W. Wobbecke, C. Munch, C. Meisel, Ed. Schoppe, P. Kiefer, Wm. Gundlach, J. Kronenthal, M. Zipf, A. Becker, Louis Curth, J. Doefler, L. Roth, Frank Muller, A. Muller.

Press Committee.—Gus Levy, chairman; Wm. J. Hornidge, Geo. Cronenberger, Ernst Schoppe.

The officers of the Bronx Branch of Master

Butchers are: Edward Ruehl, president; Henry Abel, first vice-president; John Barth, second vice-president; John Schultz, recording secretary; John Machovsky, financial secretary; Jacob Wetterhahn, treasurer; Geo. Lehman, sergeant-at-arms; trustees, Fred Wehnes, Henry Kastens, G. Brenzinger.

## TO CONTROL COMMISSION TRADE.

A bill has been introduced in the New York legislature by Senator Franklin D. Roosevelt to provide for the bonding and licensing of commission merchants handling any kind of farm produce, and making it mandatory upon farmers to certify the grades of products which they ship. Meats are specifically included in the list of "farm produce" coming under the provisions of the bill. It would affect only country-shipped meats, of course.

In order to cover every possible contingency that may arise as a result of the popular protest against the high price of food stuffs a provision of the bill states that "farm produce" shall include all agricultural, horticultural, vegetable and fruit products of the soil, and meats, poultry, eggs, dairy products, nuts and honey, but shall not include timber products. The term "commission merchant," as far as the new bill is concerned, includes every person, firm, association and corporation licensed under its authority to "receive, sell or offer for sale on commission within this State any kind of farm produce."

If the bill becomes a law no merchant in this State, not holding a license may deal in farm produce of any kind after July 1 next. The license will be issued on payment of \$10, if application is made before June of every year.

"Such applicant," the bill provides, "shall satisfy the Commissioner of Agriculture of his character, responsibility and good faith in seeking to carry on a commission business. Before any such license shall be issued every applicant shall execute and deliver to the Commissioner of Agriculture a bond with satisfactory sureties in the sum of \$10,000 to secure the payment of all sums due and owing to persons consigning farm produce from within this State to such applicant for sale or distribution on commission. Any consignor of farm produce or the Commissioner of Agriculture may begin an action upon such bond in any court of competent jurisdiction for the recovery of any sum due such consignor by such commission merchant which shall have been due, owing and unpaid for a period of thirty days."

Control of the methods employed by the farmers is provided for in the bill by the delegation to the Commissioner of Agriculture of power to determine grades and standards for produce offered for sale by the commission merchants.

"The Commissioner of Agriculture shall establish," the bill states, "uniform grades or standards for farm produce, and when so established publish the same for public information. Such grades or standards may be revised annually by the Commissioner of Agriculture, and when so revised shall be published for public information."



# Seven J-M Cold Storage Insulating Materials

Each  
the  
Best  
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**W**E DO NOT sell only one kind of insulating materials like most manufacturers, but *all* kinds that have been approved by the most competent refrigerating engineers. So we have no "axe to grind" by recommending any one product, but can give you a wholly unprejudiced opinion and a plan which is strictly adapted to your individual needs.

The following are the principal materials our experts employ for most classes of cold storage insulation.

**J-M Pure Cork Sheets**

**J-M Impregnated Cork Boards**

**J-M Rock Wool Insulating Blocks**

**J-M Weathertite Paper**

**J-M Hair Felt**

**J-M Mineral Wool**

**J-M Granulated Cork**

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PACKINGS, ELECTRICAL  
SUPPLIES, ETC.

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New York  
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Philadelphia  
Pittsburgh

San Francisco  
Seattle  
St. Louis  
Syracuse

1894

### MOTOR TRUCKS FOR RETAILERS.

There has been a notable endeavor on the part of commercial motor vehicle makers during the past year to fill the requirements of the army of retail dealers in all lines of trade for light motor delivery wagons and trucks. Heretofore, the best engineering efforts of the manufacturers have been directed in the main toward perfecting the larger sizes of trucks, principally of three and five-ton capacities, but including also sizes up to ten tons and down to two tons.

It has been recognized, however, that the number of retail merchants in the country greatly exceeds the number of manufacturers and wholesale and commission houses, and that there is consequently a tremendous field for sales of light motor wagons for delivery purposes. A number of the long-established truck makers have consequently turned their attention in this direction, and have brought out new models of light trucks of one-half ton and one-ton capacity as additions to their lines of heavier machines. At the same time, many new companies have entered the industry to specialize in delivery wagons and light trucks ranging in capacity from 750 pounds to 3,000 pounds.

This development will be strongly indicated at the Chicago Automobile Show, the second week of which, February 10 to 15, has been set apart exclusively for the exhibition of commercial vehicles, to give business men a chance to inspect the cars critically and talk with exhibitors without the annoyance and interruptions incident to the crowds of pleasure seekers attracted by the passenger vehicles.

Of the seventy-seven exhibitors of complete wagons and trucks who have contracted for space, no less than thirty-three are specializing in vehicles of 750 to 3,000 pounds capacity. Delivery wagons of from 500 pounds to 1,000 pounds capacity, in both gasoline and electric types, will be shown by fifteen exhibitors. Prices of these range from \$500 to \$1,800 for the smallest up to \$700 to \$2,500 for the 1,000-pound wagons.

Seventeen of the exhibitors produce wagons and light trucks of 1,500 pounds capacity, costing from \$750 to \$2,100. Twenty-five manufacture one-ton trucks listing at from \$1,100 to \$2,870 for the chassis without body. Twenty-seven make trucks of two tons and 2½ tons capacity, with prices ranging from \$1,800 to \$3,100.

The three-ton size is the most popular, at least with the manufacturers, thirty-two of the seventy-seven exhibitors producing trucks of this size and 3½ tons capacity combined. These vary in price from \$3,100 to \$5,000 for the chassis. Trucks of five tons and 5½ tons capacity will be displayed in new models by twenty-three manufacturers, at prices ranging from \$3,500 to \$5,090, although the standard price is \$4,000 for electric trucks and \$4,500 for gasoline machines, reversing conditions in the smaller capacities, in which the gasoline type averages less than the electric.

Only seven of the exhibitors make trucks of six to seven tons capacity, and only one of seven to ten tons size. These huge sizes run in price from \$5,000 to \$5,500, even up to the ten-ton size.

This count shows that there are represented

by the seventy-seven exhibitors 95 models of trucks from 500 pounds to 2½ tons capacity, as compared with 72 models of three to ten tons capacity.

It should not be inferred from this, however, that manufacturers have neglected the larger sizes. Many entirely new models of five-ton trucks have been brought out, and will be exhibited at the show.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES CHANGE.

The proposal of Governor Sulzer to abolish the State Department of Weights and Measures and put this work under the jurisdiction of the State Agricultural Department seems to have aroused vigorous opposition throughout the State. The governor bases his plan on reasons of economy, but its opponents insist that it would be a pretty poor piece of economy. The head of the department, Dr. Fritz Reichmann, has made a good record in office, and has been fair as well as impartial in his enforcement of the laws and regulations.

The Department of Weights and Measures, which supervises the county sealers of weights and measures, checks up their work, sets their instruments and gives the official and correct standards, cost last year about \$35,000. This State was the first to establish such a department, and it has developed remarkably in efficiency. Its work was begun in 1907. Since then, owing to its excellent record, other States, including New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Montana, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and Nevada, have established similar departments.

One of the achievements of the department was the passage of the Brooks bill, compelling the labeling of packages of merchandise with the accurate quantity and nature of their contents.

# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers	\$7.25@8.30
Poor to fair native steers	4.50@7.15
Oxen and stags	4.25@7.15
Bulls and dry cows	3.25@6.25
Good to choice native steers one year ago	6.60@7.00

## LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, medium to prime, per 100 lbs.	9.50@12.50
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	5.50@7.00
Live calves, barnyard	@ 5.25
Live veal calves, yearlings, per 100 lbs.	4.35@5.00

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, medium, per 100 lbs.	8.25@8.50
Live lambs, yearlings	@ 8.00
Live lambs, culls	@ 5.00
Live sheep, medium to prime, per 100 lbs.	4.80@5.00
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.	3.00@3.50

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@ 8.10
Hogs, medium	@ 8.15
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@ 8.35
Pigs	@ 8.50
Rough	7.10@7.40

## DRESSED BEEF.

### CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	.13 @13%
Choice native light	.12 1/2 @13
Native, common to fair	.11 @12

### WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	.12 @12 1/2
Choice native light	.11 1/2 @12
Native, common to fair	.11 @12
Choice Western, heavy	.11 1/2 @12
Choice Western, light	.11 @11 1/2
Common to fair Texas	.10 @10 1/2
Good to choice hifers	.10 1/2 @11
Common to fair hifers	@ 10
Choice cows	@ 10
Common to fair cows	.9 @9 1/2
Common to fair oxen and stags	.10 1/2 @11
Fleshy Bologna bulls	.9 1/2 @10

## BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	@10	@17
No. 2 ribs	.13 @15	@15
No. 3 ribs	.10 @11	@12
No. 1 loins	@10	@18
No. 2 loins	.13 @15	@15
No. 3 loins	.10 @12	@13
No. 1 hinds and ribs	.14 @15	@16
No. 2 hinds and ribs	.13 @14	@14
No. 3 hinds and ribs	.12 @12	@12
No. 1 rounds	.11 @12	@12
No. 2 rounds	@10	@11
No. 3 rounds	@9 1/2	@10 1/2
No. 1 chucks	@11	@11 1/2
No. 2 chucks	.9 @10	@11
No. 3 chucks	.6 1/2 @8	@10

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	@18 1/2
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	@16
Western calves, choice	@17
Western calves, fair to good	.15 @16
Western calves, common	.11 1/2 @14
Grassers and buttermilks	.10 @11

## DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@10%
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@10%
Hogs, 100 lbs.	@11%
Hogs, 140 lbs.	.11 1/2 @11%
Pigs	@11%

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.	@15
Lambs, good	@14
Sheep, choice	@9
Sheep, medium to good	@8 1/2
Sheep, culls	.5 @7 1/2

## PROVISIONS.

### (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	@16
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	@15 1/2
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	@15
Smoked picnics, light	@12
Smoked picnics, heavy	@11 1/2
Smoked shoulders	@12
Smoked bacon, boneless	@16 1/2

Smoked bacon (rib in)	@16
Dried beef sets	@19
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	@21
Pickled bellies, heavy	@13 1/2

## FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	@14
Fresh pork loins, Western	.12 @13 1/2
Fresh pork tenderloins	@30
Frozen pork tenderloins	@28
Shoulders, city	.13 @13 1/2
Shoulders, Western	@12 1/2
Butts, regular	@13
Butts, boneless	@13 1/2
Fresh hams, city	@14 1/2
Fresh hams, Western	.13 1/2 @14
Fresh picnic hams	.12 @12 1/2

## BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.	95.00@100.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	80.00@85.00
Black hoofs, per ton	40.00@45.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	50.00@55.00
White hoofs, per ton	95.00@97.50
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	90.00@100.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over	280.00@285.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	.90 @115c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues	.60 @70c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded	.45 @50c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	.45 @75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	.20 @25c. a pound
Calves' livers	@20c. a pound
Beef kidneys	@15c. a piece
Mutton kidneys	@3c. a piece
Livers, beef	@10c. a pound
Oxtails	.8 @9c. a piece
Hearts, beef	.6 @7c. a pound
Rolls, beef	.15 @25c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western	.27 @35c. a pound
Lambs' fries	@8c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	.13 @13 1/2c. a pound
Blade meat	@13c. a pound

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@2%
Suet, fresh and heavy	@6
Shop bones, per cwt.	.20 @25

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	@30
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	@30
Sheep, imp., per bundle	@40
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle	@70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle	@50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle	@25
Hog, American, free of salt, tca. or blla., per lb., f. o. s. New York	@70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	@70
Hog, in kegs, 1 cent over blla. or tca.	@—
Hog, middles	@12
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	@18
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@23
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	@17
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@75
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	@72
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.	@8
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.	@4 1/2

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	18 1/2	20 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black	11 1/2	13 1/2
Pepper, Penang, white	18	20
Pepper, red Zanzibar	14	17
Allspice	5 1/2	7 1/2
Cinnamon	16	20
Coriander	4 1/2	6
Cloves	24	27
Ginger	10	13
Mace	70	75

## SALTPETRE.

Crude	4 1/2 @5
Refined—Granulated	@5 1/2
Crystals	5 1/2 @7
Powdered	@6

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@.30
No. 2 skins	@.24
No. 3 skins	@.14
Branded skins	@.18
Ticky skins	@.18
No. 1 B. M. skins	@.26
No. 2 B. M. skins	@.31
No. 1, 12 1/4-14	@2.85
No. 2, 12 1/4-14	@2.70
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/4-14	@2.45
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/4-14	@2.30
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@3.15
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@2.90
No. 1 B. M. kips	@2.85
No. 2 B. M. kips	@2.40
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over	@4.00
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over	@3.75
Branded kips	@2.30
Heavy branded kips	@2.55
Ticky kips	@2.45
Heavy ticky kips	@2.80

## DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys—Dry packed—	
Western, blla., dry pickled, young hens, selected	@23 1/2
Western, dry-pickled, mixed, av. best, blla.	@22
Western, scalded, hens, selected, blla.	@23 1/2

## FRESH KILLED.

Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-pickled, fancy	@17
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-pickled	@15 1/2
Fowl—Barrels—	
Southern and S. Western, dry-pickled, av. best	15 1/2 @16
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.	@13
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz. per doz.	@5.50

## LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, via freight	@15 1/2
Old roosters, per lb.	@11
Turkeys, hens and toms, mixed	.18 @19
Ducks, Western, per lb.	@19
Geese, per lb., Western	@15
Guineas, per pair	@65
Pigeons, per pair	@30

## BUTTER.

Creamery, Extras	.35 1/2 @36
Creamery, Firsts	.32 @35
Process, Extras	.26 @26 1/2
Process, Firsts	.25 @25 1/2

## EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	.26 @27
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	@25
Fresh gathered, firsts	.23 @24
Fresh gathered, seconds and lower grades	.21 @22
Fresh gathered, dirties	.16 @18
Fresh gathered, checks	.15 @16
Refrigerator firsts	.18 1/2 @19 1/2

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

### BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	20.00 @20.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton	@27.50
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago	2.50 @2.55
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, f. o. b. Chicago, prompt	@2.65
Nitrate of soda—spot	@2.60
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	24.00 @25.00
Dried tankage, N. Y., 11 to 12 per cent. ammonia	2.70 and 10c.
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago, prompt	2.45 and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York	7.00 @7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, New York (nominal)	2.90 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime, c. l. f. Charleston and Newport News	3.20 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid)	—@—
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%	@3.25
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%	@3.25
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	6.50 @7.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.	8.50 @8.75
The same, dried	3.75 @4.00



